The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,244.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
——— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
——— including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
——— including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Repetition	„ 2	0
First insertion, each line	„ 0	6
Second insertion	„ 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

POWELL—February 3rd, at Madras, the wife of Eyre B. Powell, Esq., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

SIMPSON—February 4th, the wife of Captain G. B. C. Simpson, Brigade Major, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MATTHEWS—UPTON—February 7th, at Christ Church, Lucknow, Mr. S. C. Matthews, to Rachel, only daughter of Mr. J. Upton.

DEATH.

VON BEVERHOUDT—February 6th, at Subathoo, Lieutenant Adrian A. Von Beverhoudt, 38th Regiment, aged 26 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
„ Muscat	7th	„ Bushire	19th
„ Bunder Abbas	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„ Bushire	12th	„ Muscat	25th
Arrive Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P. Dr McCallum, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March, calling at Linga.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.......... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.......... 10th and 25th.

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. Cottier, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		2*
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1†
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., C. Day, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st March, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH AND SUEZ, via THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for Muscat, Bunder Abbas and Bushire.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "AUSTRALIAN," 1500 Tons, 300 H. P., C. C. D. Hutcheson, Commander, as above, on TUESDAY, the 20th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore .. „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut ... „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,	Thursday.
Cochin ..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "LORD CLYDE," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month:—

Calling at Varavul,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO GOA ONCE A WEEK, CALLING AT HURNEE, UNJUNWELL, JYGHUR, RUTNAGHERRY, JYTAPORE, MALWAN AND VINGORLA EACH WAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their new and fast paddle wheel Steamer "KARANJAH," every WEDNESDAY, calling at the above Ports each way; and leaving Goa every SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDA, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "SIR BARTLE FRERE," as above on the 21st February.

For Freight or Passage (Natives only), apply at the Office of the Company.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. Lovett, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 8 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Company's new First Class Ship "OOMRAWUTTEE," R. Baxter, Commander, under engagement to sail on the 20th February, has very superior accommodation for Passengers.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 19th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 12th proximo.)

THE favourite Iron Clipper ship "EVELYN," 1178 tons register, John Boag, Commander. This fine Vessel has superior accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1866.

FOR LONDON.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government.)

TO SAIL ABOUT 14TH INSTANT.

THE favourite passenger ship "COUNTESS RUSSELL," 965 tons register, John Thomson, Commander, has superior accommodation for passengers, and will be despatched as above. For Freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of sh Countess Russell,

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class..........£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class..........£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

First Class..........£45 }
Second Class..........£25 } „

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "NADA," 800 Tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched about the 20th February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited.)

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class..........£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.......... „ 37 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class.......... „ 23 5 0 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To follow the Oomrawuttee.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Harley, R.N.R., commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1863.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail by the end of this month.

THE new first-class Ship "BRITISH PEER," Garratt, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Garratt.

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship "LADY FRERE," 1,138 tons register, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1865.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Norval*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Norval*.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF TANJORE," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Tanjore*.

Bombay, 9th February 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c, at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadavee Road, 25th January 1866.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

WE have this day commenced BUSINESS in Bombay as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, Mr. J. Morton Flanagan acting as our Agent and signing our Firm per procuration.

FELL, GREGSON & Co.,
10th Feb. 1866. p. pro J. Morton Flanagan.

FOUND, a liver coloured RETRIEVER DOG. Anybody proving Ownership and paying cost of Advertisement and expenses may have him on application to Mr. J. J. PARTRIDGE, Hummum Street.

14th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The Public are respectfully informed that the PRICES for the SEATS on the new Grand Race Stand, at Byculla, are REDUCED for the two last days of the Races, to—

Rs. 3 each for Chairs, 1st Class.
Rs. 2 „ „ Benches, 1st Class.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1866.

NOTICE.—In accordance with Section XXXVI. of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, Notice is hereby given, that the Audit of the Municipal Accounts for the years 1864 and 1865 will commence on the 1st proximo at the Office of the Controller of Municipal Accounts.

Copies of the Accounts to be audited will be open in the Municipal Commissioner's Office, for seven days before the commencement of the audit, to the inspection of all persons interested.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1866.

AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS at this Branch will be CLOSED from the 19th till the 28th instant.

Shares transferred after the 28th instant will be exclusive of the Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December last, which will be declared in London early in March.

Every old £100 Share of the Agra and United Service Bank having been sub-divided into two £50 Shares of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), the Directors have issued Certificates for the entire number of Shares held by each proprietor after such sub-division. Shareholders are therefore requested to deliver to the Bank their present Certificates of both old and new Shares in exchange for these new Certificates, which are now ready.

J. W. H. ILBERY, Manager.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, February 19th, and days following.

TERMS OF SALE.

A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be paid immediately the Lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the seventh day after the Sale, otherwise the Deposits will be forfeited, and the Lots resold for the benefit of the State.

Lots will be put up to suit purchasers. For further particulars and inspection of articles apply to the undersigned.

Bolts, Copper, long, from	3 to ⅜ inches.	
Bar Iron, round, from	5½ to 1¼ „	
„ „ square, from	5½ to ½ „	
„ „ flat from	6 by 1½ to 1 by ⅞	
„ „ „	5 by 3 to 2½ by 1	
Rope, Europe, from	6 to 8 inches.	
Tubes, Boiler, brass	5-10 by 3	1176 No.
„ „ „	6 by 3½	72 „
„ „ „	4½ by 2¼	101 „
„ „ „	6 by 3	495 „
„ „ „	6-2 by 3	169 „
„ „ „	6-4 by 3	83 „

and others of sizes.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 6th February 1866.

THE VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Special Resolutions, amending the Articles of Association passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 23rd November 1865:—

1st.—To add the following words to clause 16 of the Articles of Association—"On payment of a fee of one Rupee."

2nd.—That the regulations contained in Clause 33 of the said Articles of Association shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

3rd.—That in lieu and instead of Clause 33 there be substituted the following:—"That no business except the declaration of a Dividend shall be transacted at any meeting unless at least fifteen Shareholders be present at such meeting."

4th.—To amend Clause 69 of the Articles of Association, by striking out the words "six months" in the second and third lines respectively of such Clause, and substituting the words "twelve months."

5th.—To amend Clause 73 of the Articles of Association, by striking out the words "The Auditors cannot be Shareholders in the Company" in the first line of such Clause.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 13th instant to 5th proximo, both inclusive, in terms of Sec. 14 of the Articles of the Association.

By order of the Directors,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 5th February 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Kashaorao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a remuneration of two per cent. on the amount distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Just received, a consignment of DRESS and WALKING BOOTS.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, (with power to increase.)

It is not anticipated that more than £10 per Share will be called up.

First Call £5 (Rs. 50) on Allotment.

Further Calls, each not exceeding £2 10s. per Share, to be made at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors.

B. HOLME MOWBRAY, Esq.	Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq.	
GEORGE DENT, Esq.	
J. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq.	Messrs. Grey & Coles.
T. HORSMAN COLES, Esq.	
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq.	Messrs Thomas Cardwell & Co.
JOHN PARSONS, Esq.	
JAMES BEVIS, Esq.	
GAVIN STEEL, Esq.	Messrs. Grey & Co., Bombay.
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.	

Bankers.

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Solicitors.

Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

Auditors.

Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

Brokers.

Messrs. FOSTER & BRAITHWAITE.
Messrs. WALKER & LUMSDEN.

Managing Directors, pro tem.

One Member of each London Firm.

Branches.

LIVERPOOL.—*Managing Director (pro tem.)*, JOHN PARSONS, Esq.

BOMBAY.—*Managing Director (pro tem.)*, ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.
Joint Managers—CHARLES E. BENN, Esq. (Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.)
ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

OFFICES:—4, Cullum Street, E. C.

The Company has been formed and incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the united business of the firms of Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co., Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of London; Messrs. Russell, Coles & Co., and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of Liverpool; and Messrs. Grey & Co., and Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., of Bombay.

The principle upon which the several firms have acted in transferring and making over their business to the Company, has been the conviction that the consolidated businesses may be carried on at less cost and with less personal labour to the members of the several firms, under one roof and by one staff, than by the several firms and establishments under separate roofs, and also that in the hands of an extended proprietary, the business is capable of enlargement and expansion.

The whole of the Commission and Agency business of the respective firms has been handed over to the Company as from the 31st December last.

No dead stock or any other description of property has been taken over by the Company, and no preliminary expenses whatever have been incurred, beyond the legal and incidental charges attendant on the formation of the Company.

The partners in the several firms have subscribed one-half of the entire capital, have paid up the first call of £5 per share, and have agreed not to assign any of their shares for a period of six months after the incorporation of the Company, to hold at least three-fourths of their shares for three years, and not henceforth to carry on any Mercantile Commission or other business of like nature, except for account of the Company.

The Shareholders in the Company have not been called upon to pay out of the capital of the Company any consideration for the good-will of the several businesses; but by the terms of the Articles of Association, it is stipulated that one-half of the nett profits, after first paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up, is, for a period of twelve years, to be paid to the respective firms in consideration of the value of the good-will of the business; which consideration is thus postponed to a first payment of 7 per cent. per annum to the Shareholders, guaranteed to them by the partners in the several firms for a period of three years.

The first Directors of the Company are members of the respective firms, and they have agreed among themselves, subject to the pleasure of the Shareholders in general meeting, to remain Directors and to superintend the affairs of the Company for three years at least from its formation.

The Company is already in operation and carrying on the amalgamated business, which it is anticipated may be largely increased under the favouring influences of an extended proprietary and capital.

Of the moiety of the stock not appropriated, 10,000 shares have been reserved to be allotted to the foreign constituents of the firms and others who may be likely to promote the interests of the undertaking; and 15,000 shares are offered to the public at par.

It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up above £10 a share upon the Capital; of which £5, being the amount already contributed on the moiety of the Capital appropriated, is to be paid up on allotment, and the remainder by instalments not exceeding £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

The agreement between the several firms and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of Messrs. Freshfields and Newman, the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for Shares may be made, addressed to the Secretary of the Company at the Offices of the Company, 4, Cullum Street, E. C., or to the Brokers, Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 27, Austin Friars, E. C.; or Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austin Friars, E. C.

With reference to the above, the 15,000 Shares referred to were taken up in London on the 2nd instant, and the undersigned are prepared to receive applications for the Shares reserved for Bombay.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
GREY & Co.

Bombay, 10th Feb. 1866.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Head Offices, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in compliance with the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1862, the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March next, 1866, at 12 o'clock (noon).

By order of the Board,
GEORGE CUMMING, Secretary.

4th January 1866.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of February 1866, at 4 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors for the half year ending the 31st December 1865.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To issue the Fifty (50) New Shares sanctioned and confirmed at a previous General Meeting, and to decide the rate of premium the said Shares shall be issued to non-Shareholders.

4th. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 21st instant, inclusive.

By order,
JAMES GREAVES,
Managing Director.

Broach, 12th February 1866.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

THE JAFER ALEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી જાફર અલી ઇસ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mills, Begum Varee, on SATURDAY the 24th February 1866, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Reports and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1865.
2. To fix the number of Directors, and to elect new Directors in the place of those at present in office, who retire in terms of clause 45 of the Articles of Association.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration: and to transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 17th February to 9th March 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMSETJEE DOSABHOY, Secretary.

Surat, Begum Varee, Company's Office, 10th February 1866.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. Taylor and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, Meadow Street, Fort.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. Gustave Monnet, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks: a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

TUCKER'S REGISTERED TRAVELLERS' LAMPS, in strong metal bound cases lined with baize; just received as under

	Rs.	
No. 1.—A strong portable, bronzed PILLAR LAMP, with burner of the most approved construction, complete with glasses and 2 extra chimneys, 12 dozen wicks, lamp scissors, and glass cleaner—all fitting compactly into case	Rs. 55	0
No. 2.—The same of a larger size	68	0
No. 3.—The same size as No. 2 but with the addition of a bronzed sling and chains, which enables it to be used either as a table or hanging lamp	85	0
TUCKER'S COMBINED HAND AND DASH BOARD LAMP will be found most useful to travellers	8	8
TUCKER'S HAND LAMP	5	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ARTISTS' REQUISITES.—The undersigned have just received an entirely fresh supply of the above, including—

WATER COLOURS—dry and moist, OIL COLOURS, WATER COLOUR BOXES from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 40, OIL COLOUR BOXES from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50, CAMEL SABLE and HOG HAIR BRUSHES, DRAWING PAPER, SKETCH BLOCKS, PREPARED MILL BOARDS and CANVASS PALETTES, PALETTE KNIVES, COLOUR SAUCERS in CASES, &c. &c. &c.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHUBBS' BOXES, PAPER BOXES, with Inkstand and Pen Tray. No. 2 Rs. 32. No. 3 Rs. 35.

WRITING BOXES, with Inkstand, Tray, Stationery, Folio, &c. No. 2 Rs. 50. No. 3 Rs. 60.

PALANQUIN BOXES, with Inkstand, Pen Tray, Slope and Folio. Rs. 50.

CASH BOXES, Rs. 10, 14, 18, 20, 22, 28.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior ROMAN CEMENT. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—New water marked SHARE CERTIFICATES can be had in exchange for the old ones on application to

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

15th January 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be paid (on all paid up Calls up to 30th September 1865) on and after 10th January 1866.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

With reference to the above Notice, Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates of Shares or Memorandum of Transfer when applying for the Dividend.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ESTATE of S. B. COLAH.—All Creditors on this Trust are requested to send in a full statement of their claims to the undersigned, on or before the 28th February instant.

In making up their statements, Claimants are requested to give credit for the securities pledged with them, at the price at which such have been realized, and furnish a Broker's Certificate.

No Interest is to be calculated, and no claims will be entertained after the date as above given.

CHARLES IGGULDEN, } Trustees.
JOHN GRAY, }

No. 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 6th Feb. 1866.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, a CALL of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED (Rs. 100) per SHARE on each Share is hereby made and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before the 20th February 1866, and in default of payment on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until further notice.

By order of the Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th January 1866.

COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) will be held for the transaction of the following business at the Offices of Messrs B. & A. Hormusjee, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY the 24th February at 2 P. M:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report.
2. To elect two Directors in the place of Ardaseer Hormusjee and F. A. Spencer, Esquires, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SYKES, Manager.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

THE undersigned having obtained a first-rate introduction to and connection with Houses of business, both in England and the Continent of Europe, are now in a position to receive and execute orders on COMMISSION.

IRELAND & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—THE Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for Agencies for the collection and delivery of PARCELS and GOODS to be transmitted by the Railway to and from Stations in the following Districts, on the North Eastern Extension, viz:—

From Egutpoora to Nandgaum.
From Naidongree to Bhosawul.
From Nimbora to Khundwah.

Persons tendering must be prepared to establish Offices in the Districts to make arrangements for carting to and from the nearest Railway Stations, and to render all information to the Native Traders touching through rates and other advantages which will be afforded them by the Railway Company.

Particulars connected with the Agencies may be obtained at the General Traffic Manager's Office, Fort, Bombay, and Tenders must be lodged by the 28th February 1866.

Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 9th Feb. 1866.

LOST, a PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE of (8) eight SHARES of the Brokers' Loan, Discount, and Banking Company (Limited), standing in the name of DINYARJEE MERWANJEE ERANEE. Any person who may find, or have found it, is requested to bring the same to the undersigned, care of Messrs. John Clover & Co., Rampart Row, and he will have a handsome REWARD.

DINYARJEE MERWANJEE ERANEE,
Care of Messrs. John Clover and Co., Rampart Row.

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

SPARKLING MOSELLE, No. 2, being advertised as shipped by "Deinhard and Jordan," it becomes necessary to state that the Firm "Deinhard and Jordan" of Coblenz has ceased to exist since February 1864; that Mr. ANTHONY JORDAN is the only surviving Partner of the late Firm; that it was Mr. A. Jordan who invented the style which made the Sparkling Moselles of D. and J. so popular; that consequently the Sparkling Moselles shipped by Mr. A. Jordan with his brand "A. J." afford the best guarantee of being genuine.

London. Address: Mr. A. JORDAN, 12 Philpot Lane, Fenchurch Street, E. C.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING & BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co., No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on MONDAY the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1. To receive a letter from Mr. R. King Gillan, the Liquidator of the Company, dated the 7th instant, resigning his post as such Liquidator.
2. To appoint another Liquidator in his place and stead.

R. KING GILLAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for making up the CLOTHING OF THE ARMY in this Presidency will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Army Clothing in the Town Barracks, up to 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY the 8th March 1866. All particulars may be learned at the above Office daily, between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted).

G. A. LECKIE, Lieut. Colonel,
Superintendent of Army Clothing.

Army Clothing Office, Bombay, 12th Feb. 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance and in exercise of the POWER OF SALE contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of December 1864, made between JAMES CAVE ROSS therein described as of Bombay Painter, of the one part, and the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited) of the other part, and with the consent of the said JAMES CAVE ROSS, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, unless an eligible offer be made in the interval to the undersigned, at the rooms of Messrs. Crawford & Co. of Bombay, Auctioneers, on MONDAY the 26th day of February 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the property hereinafter described, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of Meerasee Land or Ground, with the two several Messuages, Tenements, or Dwelling Houses, called or known by the name of "Wilton Villa," and "Melbourne Cottage" respectively, Out Houses, Buildings, and premises standing thereon, situate on the southern side of the Hill, in the south-western direction from the village of Paunchgunny, in the Waye Petta, and Sattara Collectorate, which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the Revenue Survey Plan under No. 46, contains by admeasurement 21 Beegas or thereabouts; and is bounded on or towards the east by the several plots of land registered in the Revenue Survey Plan under Nos. 43, 44 and 45, now belonging to Mr. Stephens, on or towards the west by land registered under No 47 belonging to Mr. Thomas Blaney, Rowjee Byerjee Patell, and Hurry Essjee, on or towards the north by the old Public Road from Gurrowlee to Malcolm Pett, and on or towards the south by the Paunchgunny and Roeghur Village boundaries.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at his Office, in Rampart Row, Bombay.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor to the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising. Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a child may use it. Wholesale Agent: Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister. Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, MAHOMED HOOSEIN bin NIZAMOODIN CAMBAIKER have contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or shops and stable and premise standing thereon, situate on the Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 247 square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and standing in the name of Shaik Abdulla Culveker; and bounded on the east by the public Breach Candy Road, on the west by vacant ground of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, on the south by the Dhobie Tank 2nd Public Street, and on the north by the public private passage and a house belonging to Eduljee Shapoorjee. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, shall make the same known to me in writing at my Office in Forbes Street, No. 10, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim,—Dated this 5th day of February 1866.

CUMROODEEN TYABJEE, Solicitor, High Court.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise	Rs.	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle		2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto		2	0	0
Removing Shoes		1	8	0
Preventing Cutting		2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to. C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL, &c., has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract of a Despatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated Sept. 17, 1864. "The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives." Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the only remedy of any service was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, December 31st, 1864.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, as supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House protection, Travellers and Officers; Colt's celebrated Revolving Rifles, Shot-Guns, and Pistol-Carbines (Pistol with attachable stock). Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION.

Address—Colt's Fire-Arms Company, 14, Pall Mall, London.

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY—Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for Cough and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest and Throat. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by T. KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children*, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (free from adulteration,) manufactured by CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with Copper, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late BRIDGE & Co.)
270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN occupying a very large HOUSE, wishes some other Gentleman to share it with him. Expenses Rs. 200 per mensem. Address "BETA," care of this Office.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a qualified SURGEON for the Transport *Countess Russell*, proceeding about 14th instant hence to England. Apply to

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1866. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BHOPAL WATER WORKS.—WANTED, a thoroughly practical and experienced ENGINEER, to take charge of the Bhopal Water Works during their construction and management of them when completed. No one who is not fully conversant with every detail of such works need apply. The highest Testimonials and References will be required. Salary £350 per annum on an engagement of Five Years. House Rent, Free. Address by letter only in the first instance to JAMES HASTINGS, Civil Engineer, 9, Hummum Street, Bombay.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

THE Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

WE have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866.* It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India*. Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

THE *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Mecum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 6.*

THE *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

WE have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC FOR 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its prices, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette*. The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FLOUR FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior FLOUR, imported Overland and very fresh, for sale at a moderate price by

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Old Police Office, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, five BARGES, built at the Rutnagherry School of Industry last March and believed to be sound. They measure each 53⅞ Tons Government measurement, teak skin of 2 inch seasoned Calicut teak; Frame of Eyne, Jambool and Benteak; Ceiling of 2 inch Benteak. Rigged complete fore and aft. The Barges may be inspected off the Powder Works Bunder at Mazagon, and all particulars had at the Traffic Office of the Bunder.

FOR SALE, a young Dalmatian HOUND, usually known as the ENGLISH COACH DOG, and a Light Chestnut Pegu PONY. To be seen daily at Mr. GINGER'S Veterinary Stables, Girgaum, between 8 and 11 A. M.

FOR SALE, a PIANO in good condition, with Tuning Fork and Key, by Broadwood and Son. Price Rs. 400. Address "G.," care of TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by Jingo! With illustrations by Jove!! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outstations Rs. 1-2.

Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.

Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was a pretty good business transacted in New Elphinstones this day, which declined from 210 to 195 and close firm at 210 premium. No change of consequence in the rates of other shares. Market steady.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits... ..	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼
Do.	30 days' sight ...	98¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	97¼
Madras	20 Do. do ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	213

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

218	pr. ct.	G. I. P Railway Co. Consol. Stock ..	Par.
139	2¼	Do. new £20 shares	
1,000	2¼	Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	Par.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 226
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 107½
Gold Leaf	" 15-4-1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	..Rs. 90
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	" 93
" " Co.'s " 1835-36 .. .. .. " " " " 1842-43 .. .. .. " " " " 1854-55	" 88
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	.. " 103
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	.. " 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.	.. " 109½

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 15.

Foord, Captain H. H., Executive Engineers, on duty, from Akolah.
Fergusson, Captain A., Staff Corps, on leave, from Sholapore.
Knight, Captain Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Chetham, Lieutenant S., Commissary of Ordnance, on leave, from Poona.
Anderson, Captain Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 15.

Meddlicot, Lieutenant F., 7th Regiment M. N. I., to join, to Roepore.
Rennie, Surgeon D. F., 20th Hussars, to join, to Kurrachee.
Samwell, Captain, 102nd Royal M. Fusiliers, to join, to Cannanore.
Ballard, Lieutenant Colonel, C. B., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Calcutta.
Knight, Captain Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Davis, Assistant J. N., Staff, on duty, to Belgaum.
Foord, Captain H. H., Executive Engineers, on duty, to Akolah.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 14th February 1866.

Officers of British Regiments, on first arrival in this country, will be allowed one year to provide themselves with tents, and in the event of their being required to march within that period, tents will be provided for them from the public stores.

When tents are issued under the foregoing rule, a monthly rent as per margin will be charged for them, and the repairs or renewals found necessary to the tents when returned into stores will also be charged to the officers who have used them. The tents will be obtained by indents, "passed" with the words "for payment of the authorized rent monthly." The Ordnance Examiner will take measures for the realization of the rents.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For a Field Officer's tent ...	36	0	0
Captain's tent	30	0	0
Subaltern's tent	27	0	0
Hill tent	14	0	0
European Soldier's tent S. P.	17	0	0
Staff Sergeant's tent..	10	0	0
Native Soldier's tent S. P.	4	0	0
Necessary tent.........	1	0	0

In extension of the provisions of G. O. No. 594, of 30th November 1864, Barrack Masters and Barrack Serjeants will receive the allowances prescribed for Commissioned officers for passing examinations in Hindustani.

Captain H. Pym, R. E., Executive Engineer, Aden, is allowed a fourlough to Europe for two years, under the New Fourlough Regulations, from the date of departure from Aden of the first Bombay mail steamer in May next.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, Cadre 2nd Bombay European Regiment Light Infantry, is allowed a fourlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, without pay.

Brevet Major J. F. Berthon, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed a fourlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs.

Captain Augustus Phillips Chesshyre, having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Major.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 14th February.

The Commander-in-Chief desires to notify that an annual Workshop Exhibition will be held at Poona during the month of September in each year, all British Corps serving at stations in this Presidency, will be permitted to compete at the exhibition.

The general arrangements for exhibition will be conducted on the same principle as that lately held at Poona, the result of which has been so successful.

A Central Committee will be appointed under the orders of the Major General Commanding Poona Division of the Army. In all Corps and Regiments intending to contribute, a Regimental Committee will be assembled. These committees will correspond direct with the Central Committee on all subject of details.

All goods for the exhibition to be handed over to the committee at Poona, not later than the 1st August.

Every article to be ticketed with owner's name, Regiment, and the price put upon it. Regimental Committee are requested to furnish the Central Committee with information regarding the wishes of contributors as to the disposal of their goods in the event of their not finding purchasers at the prices marked upon them.

The Central Committee will determine whether the contributions from any Corps are worthy of the full share or portion only of the sum allowed by Government.

A central number of exhibition from each Corps may accompany and take charge of its contributions and represent it at the exhibition. Lists of probable contributions to be sent to the Committee not later than the 1st May, by Corps in order that an early opportunity may be afforded for the necessary preparation.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Captain J. M. D. Elliot, 1st Battalion 4th Foot to proceed to England via the Cape of Good Hope for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

Major J. Blair, V. C., 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, from 3rd to 28th February, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieutenant G. Simpson, 109th Foot, from 31st January to 2nd March, to proceed to Kurrachee on medical certificate.

Major W. C. Stileman, second in command 15th Regiment N. I., from date of departure to 15 days, to proceed to Bombay preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 14th February 1866.

Mr. J. G. White, Assistant Magistrate of Surat, is authorized to grant licenses under Section 7 of Act XXXI. of 1860 (an Act relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases), in the Broach division of the Surat District.

Lieutenant Stephen Babington, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kurrachee, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Kurrachee District.

Sassanamull Paroomull and Mungumull Durriarmull, respectively Kotwals of Kohistan and Khetty, are each invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Kurrachee District.

Mr. Wutton Mull, Extra Assistant Magistrate, Thurr and Parkur, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class in those Districts.

Azam Luxumon Sukharam, Head Carkoon in the Sewnere Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Poona District.

Azum Gopal Wassoodew Burwey, Mamlutdar of Nassrapoor, and Azum Goolam Mohideen Purkar, Thannadar of Bandora, are each invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Tanna District.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, to have effect from the 12th instant:—

Mr. G. Ayerst to be Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

Messrs. M. B. Baker and A. Lyon to be Supernumerary Third Assistants to the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish.

Mr. J. Jardine to be Supernumerary Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Canara.

License to solemnize marriages, under the provisions of Act V. of 1865, is hereby given to the Reverend J. V. S. Taylor, Missionary, Irish Presbyterian Church, Borsad.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 15	Bulwark	Kelly	Liverpool, Oct. 10.
	Tynemouth (s)	Forster	Hongkong, Jan. 12.
	Edward P. Bouverie	Brown	London, Oct. 20.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Lovett	Veraval, Feb. 14.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 15	Ottawa (s)	Eastley	China.
	Fez Robance	Robinson	Bushire.
	Royal Alexandra	Browning	Liverpool.
	Royal Alice	Pape	Akyab.
	General Havelock (s)	Kingcome	Kurrachee.
	Martaban (s)	Tickell	Kurrachee.
	India (s)	Ballantine	Coast and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Bulwark*—Mr. Brown, and Mrs Kelly, and child.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per *India*.—Colonel and Miss Ballard, Captain and Mrs. Samwell, and Mr. R. W. Patterson.

Per *Martaban*—Captain Holberton, Surgeon Rennie, Captain Stockwell, and Mr. Barnett.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *L'Agulhas*, W. Kennedy, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Belle of the Sea*, G. W. Hanemond, bound to Calcutta
Ship *Shah Jehan*, W. R. Rodgers, bound to Aden.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Mirella*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Thetis*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Eest*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Faithfull*, for Kurrachee.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—February 8th, ship *Fatty Allan*.

DEPARTURES.—February 8th, steamer *Madras*, ships *Calcutta*, *Merchant*, *Anonyma*, *Ann Gray*, *Pembroke Castle*, *Moultan*, barque and a ship (numbers undistinguishable.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—February 9th, ships *Johannes*, from Calcutta, and *[illegible]*, from Melbourne, with horses.

DEPARTURES—February 9th, ships *Midway*, for Coconada, *[illegible]*, for Liverpool, *Weidenhielm*, for Akyab, and screw steamer *[illegible]*, for Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the supporters of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage will be held in St. Andrew's Church, Fort, on MONDAY, 19th instant, at 5 P. M.

TO LET, an airy and commodious BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, near the Theatre, fit for a large Family. Rent moderate. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship *Edward*, P. BOUVERIE, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co, Agents.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—The ADJOURNED MEETING of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their Rooms, Town Hall, THIS AFTERNOON, at half past 4 P. M.

The Committee are requested to meet half an hour earlier.

D. J. KENNELLY, Honorary Secretary.
Town Hall, 16th February 1866.

THE BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above mentioned Company, held on the 24th day of October 1865, the following Special Resolution was passed, that is to say, "That the Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting on the 11th day of July last 'that the Company be wound up voluntarily' be confirmed."

KELLY, HORE & MANISTY.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank on FRIDAY the 2nd proximo, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Audited General Statement of Accounts up to 30th June 1865, with an estimate of the Bank's position as at 31st December last.

2nd. To consider certain propositions as to the Bank's Capital.

3rd. To elect Directors.

4th. To elect Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
15th February 1866.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19.

PROFESSOR VANEK, AND COMPANY, Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, has the honour to announce their second

MAGICAL AND OPTICAL REPRESENTATION,
With an entire Change of Programme.

REMEMBER MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle..................	Rs. 7	Gallery..........................	Rs 3
Stalls...........................	" 4	Pit................................	" 2

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-45.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

MASONIC BALL.

A MASONIC BALL will be given in the Town Hall THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th February 1866.

All Masons are requested to join.

Subscription (25) Twenty-five Rupees each.

Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, and no Mason can be admitted as a Guest. Each Subscriber will be allowed to invite (3) three Ladies or (2) two Ladies and (1) one Gentleman.

Fifteen (15) Rupees will be charged for each additional Guest.

Applications for Tickets, with Subscription and Names of Guests, to be sent to the Masonic Ball Committee, No. 7, Church Gate Street, before 14th February 1866.

By Order of the Masonic Ball Committee,
J. REYNELL, Secretary.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Apollo Street, on the 15th of March 1866, at 3 P. M., precisely, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet.
2. To appoint Directors in the room of the present ones, who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To fix the remuneration of the present, and to elect new, Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd March to the 16th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
D. J. KENNELLY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—
Fresh batch of best Assam TEA.
Fresh batch of Gillon's Stores, JAM, JELLY, FISH, SOUP, OATMEAL, BARLEY, SAUSAGES, GINGER CORDIAL, Ex *Naval Brigade*.

JUST TO HAND,
A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.
Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at Akolah, Berar, the property of a Gentleman—a very commodious pucka-built BUNGALOW, containing a large drawing-room, dining-room, dressing and bed-rooms, bath-rooms, store-room, matey's room, and extensive verandah, with an extensive range of substantially built out-houses, consisting of stables, coach-houses, bullock shed, poultry and fowl houses, store-room and cook-room—with a spacious court yard and cistern, with a sweet water well in the compound. The whole occupying about nine acres of land.

Plans of the dwelling-houses, together with those of the out-houses &c., may be seen, and all particulars ascertained, on applying at the Office of the undersigned.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th February 1866. 2, Forbes Street, Fort.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BOOKS FOR SALE,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

	Rs.	
Ranking's Abstract of the Medical Sciences, vol. 42	4	12
Hart's Annual Army List for 1866	15	12
Christian Treasury for 1865	5	0
London Journal, vol. 42. July to Dec. '65 ...	3	8
Reynolds' Miscellany, vol. 35. Ditto ...	3	0
London Society, vol. 8. Ditto ...	7	4
Once a Week, vol. 13. Ditto ...	6	8
Punch, vol 49. Ditto ...	6	8
Chambers's Journal, 1865	6	12
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 12. Ditto ...	5	12
Sunday at Home, 1865	6	0
Leisure Hour, 1865	6	0
Family Friend, 2 vols. 1865	5	8
Art Journal, 1866	23	12
St. James's Magazine, vol. 14, July to Dec. ...	4	4
Temple Bar, vol. 15, August to Nov. ...	4	4
Macmillan's Magazine, vol. 12, July to Dec. ...	5	12
Plays—The Irish Lion. The Irish Doctor. The Turned Head. The Artful Dodger. Raising the Wind. Locked out, Clockmaker's Hat. Crinoline.—Each.	0	8
Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1865. ...	3	0
Massey's History of England during the Reign of George III. Complete in 4 vols. ...	18	0
Scott's Novels, New illustrated Edition. Vols. 3 to 13.	38	8
Austin Elliot	4	8
Boosey's 100 Dances for the Flute ...	0	12
Alison's History of Europe, 1815-52, vols 1 to 8 ...	24	0
Mayhew's The Shops and Companies of London, Parts 1 to 9	6	12
The Contemporary Review, No. 1, Jan. 1866. ...	2	0
Hart's Quarterly Army List, Jan. 1866. ...	8	0
Morrison's Book-keeping, by Single and Double Entry.	6	0
Battalion Commands and Brigade Cautions ..	1	0
Hyde Clarke's English Dictionary... ...	3	8
Law's Civil Engineering (Weale's Series)...	3	8
Baker's Land and Engineering Surveying ..	1	8
——— Mensuration and Measuring. ...	1	2
Bulwer's My Novel, 2 vols.	3	0
——— What will he do with it? 2 vols...	3	0
Dumas' the Count of Monte Cristo... ...	2	0
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome... ...	3	8
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases.	8	0
Mr. Clarke's Instructor's Manual... ...	0	12

14th Feb. 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CALENDAR——FEBRUARY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
First Quarter, Thursday .... 22nd 9h. 39m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	16	Length of day 11-30.	6 29	5 59	11 42		14th Feb. 1866. Time 9h. 00m. 13s. of
Sat.	17	Jupiter rises at 4-13 A.M.	6 29	6 0	0 3	0 22	
Sun.	18	Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent.	6 28	6 0	0 40	1 0	
Mon.	19	Twilight ends at 6-38 P.M.	6 27	6 1	1 20	1 38	
Tues.	20	Saturn Stationary at 6-54	6 27	6 1	2 0	2 21	
Wed.	21	Jupiter rises at 4-1 A.M.	6 26	6 2	2 47	3 15	
Thurs.	22	Moon First Quarter at 9-39 A.M.	6 26	6 2	3 45	4 20	

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23	4	per Annum (in advance).
" " 2	8	per Month.
Town Edition.. " 20	0	per Annum (in advance).
" " 2	0	per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under .... Rs.	4	0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each .... "	0	6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—The Committee have decided on POSTPONING, until further notice, the next ASSEMBLY, which has been previously announced to take place on TUESDAY the 20th February.

JOHN G. WATTS, Captain, Secretary.
14th February 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 2	KURRACHEE	Feb 10
AGRA	Feb. 10	LAHORE	Feb. 7
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 9	LONDON	Jan 18
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 27	MADRAS	Feb 10
BANGALORE	Feb. 1	MALTA	Jan. 18
CALCUTTA	Feb. 9	MEERUT	Feb. 9
CAPE	Dec 16	OOTACAMUND	Feb. 8
CEYLON	Jan. 30	OUDH	Feb. 7
COCHIN	Feb 3	PENANG	Jan. 23
DELHI	Feb. 10	PUNJAUB	Feb. 7
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Jan. 29
HONGKONG	Jan 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 21

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1866.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. B. TYTLER, C. B., Commanding the Assam Brigade, and recently Commanding the Bhootan Field Force, has, the *Englishman* understands, thought fit to resign his command in Assam, and is succeeded by Colonel Charles Reid, C. B., of the Staff Corps, recently arrived from furlough to England, and who is brought on the strength of the Brigadier General's list. Brigadier-General Reid has been ordered by Government to join his command with the least possible delay, and leaves the Presidency for Assam this evening.

It would have been much more satisfactory if the *Englishman* had given the reasons for Major-General Tytler's thinking fit to resign. Is it true he has set his face determinedly against the Bhootan business? Is he of opinion that any campaign undertaken to bring the refractory chiefs to order must inevitably end in discomfiture to the British arms from the inaccessibility of the country to be invaded. These are questions we should like to see answered, because we have heard on good authority that Major-General Tytler has written a despatch in which he states it would take a whole European regiment two years to cut a road through the jungle seven feet wide to enable them to wrest the guns from Tongsoo Peulow. In addition to this, the climate is discovered to be of the most deadly character, and every item of the Commissariat supplies has to be sent up from Calcutta. Truly our position with regard to this unfortunate business becomes daily more perplexing.

THE *Popular Science Review*, of a late date, has an interesting and instructive article on the subject of epidemics, past and present, in which it gives the origin and distribution of three diseases—*Typhus Fever*, *Typhoid*, or *Enteric Fever*, and *Diarrhœa*,—which have been fatally prevalent in some parts of Great Britain during some periods of the last three years. From this we learn that there is no evidence that typhus has as yet been observed in Australia, New Zealand, Asia, Africa, or the tropical parts of America; and that even in England it is confined, for the most part, to the large towns, and to the poorest and most densely crowded parts of them. The disease is undoubtedly contagious, but may also be generated *de novo* where there is overcrowding with defective ventilation and bad or insufficient food. It is the disease best known as that which decimated the armies of the first Napoleon and of the allies in the Crimea. Typhoid is not, like the typhus fever, confined to the poor, but prevails among the rich and poor alike. Indeed, there are some reasons for believing that the rich and well-fed are more prone to be attacked with it than the destitute. It is the fever by which Count Cavour, several members of the royal family of Portugal, and our own Prince Consort, came to an untimely end. By some its origin is attributed to bad drainage, whilst others assert that "the poison of enteric fever is never generated in obstructed drains, but that drains are merely the vehicle of transmission of the poison from an affected person." But if this were so, typhoid must needs be a most contagious disease, whereas all experience goes to show that it rarely spreads even under the most favourable circumstances. There is no reason to believe that diarrhœa is contagious. It is always most prevalent in England in very hot seasons, and may be due to many different causes, the principal of which is said to be "the absorption into the system of the product of putrifaction of organic matter, either in the form of gaseous effluvia, or through the vehicle of drinking-water."

So much for epidemical diseases; but there are epidemics of crime as well, which, however, do not seem to command the attention that those of disease have done. Now suicide, now murder, spreads, as it were, by a veritable infection. In Great Britain suicide succeeds suicide, murder follows murder, with appalling rapidity; and society is paralyzed by the frequent recurrence of savage and sanguinary brutality and self-destruction. We can hardly take up a journal without the eye meeting some horrible account of murder or suicide, or both. No phenomenon of the present day is more strange than the common conjunction of murder and suicide. If we could infer from the union of the two crimes that insanity plays a greater part than hitherto in the production of murder, some little consolation might, perhaps, be derived from contemplating this more aggravated, or at least more horrible, phase of crime. For, wretched as such a consolation may be, to attribute the persistence or increase of aggravated crime to the greater prevalence of morbidly perturbed minds, it is, perhaps, a less reflection on our advanced civilization than to attribute this persistence to brute instinct and passion altogether unmodified by that civilization. But, alas! we may hardly venture to suggest this explanation of a dark problem, when the nation which claims for itself the highest position in Christianity and civilization was not long since being rent by the fiercest and most bloody civil strifes which history records. Contemplating the incidents of this war, one is almost driven to adopt M. Barbaste's theory, that man possesses a primordial instinct, to which is to be traced his homicidal propensities, and to recognize an inkling of truth in the same author's proposition, that the law of continuity, which binds all nations and times together, is Homicide. "The Oriental, Greek, Roman, European, and American genius—Paganism, Islamism, and Christianity all alike," he exclaims in his treatise on Homicide and Cannibalism, "are linked together by this general law of homicide." M. Barbaste trifles with a truth which admits of being expressed in another and less obnoxious fashion. But it is impossible not to recognize, in the ferocious and irrepressible impulse to war which seized the Americans, another phase of that desire to destroy which influences the common homicide, and which is fed by the very fact of destruction. The blood poured out in the American struggle intoxicated the States with homicide, just as an atrocious murder intoxicates the nether class of our cities and towns and the unsettled in mind, and impels them to repeat the crime.

Seek to hide it as we may, there is a fascination about sanguinary strife, which is closely allied to the homicidal impulse. This horrible fascination has been expressed by St. Augustine in words which bite into the memory. He writes in his "Confessions," telling of the time when, unwillingly, his friend Alypius was first led to the Amphitheatre to witness a combat of gladiators: "For as soon as he saw blood he therewith drank down savageness, nor turned away, but fixed his eyes, drinking in pleasure unawares, and was delighted with that guilty fight and intoxicated with the bloody pastime. Nor was he now the man he came, but one of the throng he came into,—yea, a true associate of theirs that brought him thither. Why say more? He beheld, shouted, kindled; carried thence with him the madness which should goad him to return, not only with them that first drew him thither, but also before them—yea, and to draw in others."

M. Guerry, in the text accompanying his great Atlas of the Moral Statistics of England compared with those of France (to which the Montyon prize for 1860 of the Academy of Sciences was awarded, and which has recently been published), gives a summary of the motives which have led to murder, or attempts to murder, in no less than 21,000 instances. It needs but a brief glance over this summary to show how insufficient it is (notwithstanding its great interest) to furnish a just conception of the impulses determining the crime, unless accompanied by other and wider considerations. The same remark would apply to the brief summary of motives given in the annual account of capital convictions for murder in the Judicial Statistics published by our Home Office. The following is an abridgment of M. Guerry's summary, as given by the *Lancet*:—

"Of 1,000 murders or attempts to murder, 214 were determined by cupidity or interest; 147 depended on sexual relations (21 of a legitimate, and 126 of an illegitimate, character); 124 arose from family relations; 6 from relations between masters and domestics or apprentices; 98 occurred as a consequence of opposition to the execution of the laws; 12 from assisting in the execution of the laws; 13 from political riots; 57 from duels; 236 from quarrels and gambling in drinking shops; 30 from rivalries between communes and trades; 26 from family hatreds (chiefly in Corsica); 10 from avarice, cruelty, and brutality (towards infants and old people); 10 from ignorance and insanity; 2 from vengeance and malice; 10 from errors, improvidence, despair, and desire of death; and 10 from unknown motives."

Two things are particularly striking in this summary: first, the little part which insanity appears to play in the causation of murder in France; and, secondly, the great influence exercised by immorality and vice in producing the crime. In this latter respect suicide and murder agree. With regard to insanity we may be permitted to doubt the trustworthiness of the returns. They represent, accurately no doubt, the official records, but probably not the pathological fact. When may we expect the Indian Government to publish returns from which such interesting and instructive results may be deduced?

FROM BOMBAY TO MADRAS VIA BEYPORE.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

IT is difficult to understand why the Beypore railway station was built on the south side of the river, inasmuch as it involves the necessity of all passengers from Calicut and *vice versa* being ferried across, and as the marginal water of the river is very shallow they have to be lifted in and out of the canoe in addition. The railway company is averse to building a bridge; Government considers it no part of *its* duty do it; so in all probability this primitive mode of communicating with a populous and thriving town will be continued for years to come. It is equally perplexing to understand why a line of railway 406 miles in length was carried almost as straight as the crow flies from one coast to the other, thereby avoiding all the large towns. A certain number of miles of rails, chairs and sleepers were undoubtedly saved by this arrangement, but at the expense of the goods traffic, which is in consequence nothing like what it ought to be. There is very little passenger traffic from Beypore, hence only one through train runs daily; this starts at 7-15 in the morning, reaching Madras at 9 the next, or in about 26 hours. For the first 74 miles after leaving Madras, the line runs through a flat, uninteresting country; but on arrival at Palghaut station a great change occurs. Here the south front of the Neilgherries stands out in bold relief, and the journey henceforward for a long distance is among picturesque hills. From Palghaut to Coimbatore, a distance of 30 miles, there is a rise of 1,500 feet. The gradients in some parts are as steep as 1 in 66, and seldom flatten to below 1 in 150. Between Salem and Coimbatore there is little difference in altitude, but from Salem to Jollarpett an almost continuous fall takes place for 60 miles. From Jollarpett to Madras the line is of an ordinary railway character. The permanent way throughout the entire distance is in perfect order, and in that respect equal to any in the world. The stations put those of the G. I. P. R. completely into the shade. In addition to being better built, and prettier in style, they are fitted with all the conveniences a railway passenger could possibly desire; the ladies' waiting-rooms being supplied with marble top washstands, bath-room, &c. &c., with a European or English speaking native female in attendance. The gentlemen's waiting-rooms have the same ablutionary and other appointments, and chatties of water are ready at hand for any person wishing a bath. The rooms are neatly matted, and altogether the contrast to our own stations is so great and so much against us that it makes one feel considerable disgust that Madras should in this respect be so far ahead of Bombay. At all the large stations there are refreshment rooms, where really good meals may be obtained at very moderate rates, and everything is done that can be done to make passengers comfortable while journeying. The Royapooram station at Madras is equal in size and appearance to a first-class country town station in England, and here again the contrast is painfully against Bombay. The authorities have not yet adopted the line clear report system as in vogue on the G. I. P. Railway, and all the smaller stations are without telegraph signallers; both, in my opinion, grave defects to the safe working of the railway, more especially as there is only a single line throughout the entire distance. Another point which strikes a stranger as being somewhat singular is the difference between first and second class fares. A first class ticket from Beypoor to Madras costs Rs. 38-2-6; a second-class one Rs. 12-11-6, or one-third of the price of the former. Either the first class charges are exorbitantly high, or the second-class ones ridiculously low—in any case the Company suffers, for the great discrepancy virtually places a prohibition upon first class carriages being used.

It would be unfair to judge Madras by my flying experiences, but as what happened to one stranger may happen to another, and as the occurrences were the reverse of a pleasureable nature, it may be as well to detail them. We were a party of four, two ladies and two gentlemen, and the clock pointed to half-past seven P. M. as we entered the Royapooram terminus. Emerging from the station we came suddenly into the midst of a number of hotel touts and shigram drivers, among whom a struggle ensued for possession of our luggage. That point settled we were driven off in triumph to the Victoria Hotel—some four miles distant. Unluckily for us the Madras races had brought such an influx of people that every hotel was full. We drove from the Victoria to the Ameer Bagh, from the Ameer Bagh to the Imperial, from the Imperial to Denison's, from Denison's to the Royal, and so on until we had exhausted the catalogue of hotels, and sorely tried the driver's patience, with no other result than the disappointing reply to our enquiries of "no room" on every occasion. Things began to look serious, it being now nearly 10 o'clock. Our driver suggested, as a *dernier resort*, that he should drive back to Black Town; there were several hotels there, he said, and kept by Europeans. What sort of hotels were they? Very good. All captains go there. Not kept by natives like Victoria and other hotels. There was nothing for it but to accept this assurance so boldly given, the more especially as it became a question of passing the night in the shigram, although I had my doubts about the accommodation we might get. The first hotel we called at was termed by the driver "The Bathing Hotel." On alighting from the vehicle it turned out to be the Bath Hotel, kept by E. Tonkin, as I learnt in the moonlight from the inscription over the door. They have a law in Madras which renders the closing of hotels in Black Town at 10 P. M. imperative. It was past 10 now, and so I had to rouse up Mr. Tonkin. "Have you any room for travellers, Mr. Tonkin?" shouted I through the wooden bars securing the window. "Sir to you," said he, "I have," and forthwith unbarred the door. He proceeded to show me what accommodation he had—a bed room on each side of a large square room, which reeked with the smell of stale tobacco, spittoons, empty bottles, glasses, and broken pipes lying about in delightful confusion. Mr. Tonkin saw the effect this produced, and apologised accordingly. "You see, Sir," said he, "we have a little sing song here every night, but I turns 'em out at 10, like a shot, that I do." Whatever turning 'em out like a shot may mean, I mentally vowed he should not have an opportunity of turning *me* out if it were possible to obtain other lodging. So taking refuge under the cowardly excuse of calling again, I departed. On making known the result of my deliberations to the driver he sighed so deeply that I almost felt inclined to turn back and hob nob with those spittoons, pipes and bottles. The Clarendon was our next house of call, and we were all by this time so thoroughly beaten that we at once accepted the quarters offered without reserve. Although the hotel was closed, an animated discussion was being carried on at the top of the house by a party of sea-faring gentlemen seated on the balcony. They were all more or less "groggy,"—a good deal more than less,—and their dialogues waxed louder and louder, and their language became coarser and coarser the nearer it came to twelve o'clock. Never mind what the accommodation was like at the Clarendon, for happily we only stayed one night. The Clarendon represents the English Hotel of the Fort, Bombay; the Bath, the Cambridge—need I say more. We were fortunate enough to obtain quarters at the Imperial next day—a most comfortable and respectable hotel, situated about three miles from Black Town, and standing in the centre of a large compound. The Madras hotels are very well conducted! So far as I could learn the *table d'hote* system is never carried into effect, each family has a suite of rooms, and meals are served separately to each. One great deficiency is the absence of mosquito curtains to the bedsteads; in place of these a punkah goes all night—or is supposed to go, which of course it never does, the "Wallah" falling asleep every quarter of an hour regularly. In the Hotel Visitor's Book a traveller compares the mosquitoes to donkeys in size and to sharks in voracity, which I take to be a stretch of the imagination. They are, however, the biggest I ever saw, and the most voracious—fine spotted fellows, ever restless and always on the *qui vive*, biting both night and day. In point of fact they drove me away from Madras two days earlier than there was any necessity for my leaving. I could not rest for them.

The roads of Madras are excellent, albeit they are scantily watered, and the clouds of red dust in consequence are not pleasant. *Apropos* of roads, let me say a word or two about vehicles—the so-called public conveyances—which are all shigrams, with not a buggy to be seen. I and a friend were in Black Town waiting to be taken to the Imperial Hotel. We hailed the driver of a shigram who readily drove up, and admitted us into his vehicle. On learning our destination he demanded two rupees for the journey (Rs. 2-8 is the fare from sunrise to sunset), on Rs. 1-8 being offered him, he at once declared himself to be "engaged," deliberately drove to the side of the road, unbuckled the harness, and took out his horse. This was exasperating, the more so as the fellow spoke good English, and "chaffed" us after the manner of a London cabman. "Master not like this horse. He kick, go back, shy. He no good. Master get other shigram." We hailed another; he, too, came up smartly, and moreover agreed to our terms; but on hearing of the negotiation with the other party, *he* dismounted from the box and declared no further would he go unless paid the first demand of two rupees. By this time we were past trifling with, and my companion told this driver, a ruffianly looking scamp nearly 6 ft. high, and with the exception of a langootee entirely naked, that if he didn't mount the box and drive us to the hotel he would be soundly thrashed. The fellow laughed outright and defiantly. He committed a mistake—my companion fell upon and administered the soundest chastisement it has ever been my lot to witness a native receive. A large concourse gathered around, gesticulating and threatening, among whom I espied a mild-looking individual with a sepoy's belt, affixed on which was a small brass plate with a crown and the figures 471. He was a policeman, and we now insisted upon being driven to the chowkey. On arrival there, followed of course by the concourse of tag-rag and bobtail which had gathered, we requested to see the superintendent or man in charge. A jocular young native appeared, attired in a coarse blue pair of pyjamas, nude in every other respect. We made our complaint, and a capital joke he seemed to consider it, finally telling us he could do nothing in the matter, recommending us to apply to Mr. Superintendent So and So, in such and such a street, the names of both of which I have forgotten. Still followed by an excited mob, we traversed the streets of Balck Town the "observed of all observers." The Superintendent must have been enjoying his afternoon siesta, for we were kept waiting fully ten minutes before he made his appearance; when we did see him, he favoured us with the following extraordinary dictum. According to him there are no public conveyances in Madras, and the vehicles plying for hire are under no rules or regulations whatever. Notwithstanding the recognised rate for a day's hire of a shigram is Rs. 2-8, there is no law compelling a man to furnish one at that or any other rate unless he chooses to do so. *Ergo* in our case we had no redress whatever. This rather astounded me, and knowing if we persisted there would be a counter-charge of assault brought against my companion, we thought it the wiser plan to give the whole thing up as a bad job. This affair got noised abroad, and during the remainder of my stay in Madras no conveyance would come near the place, unless paid Rs. 3 in advance, no matter if the journey to be made were not more than of a quarter of an hour's duration. It may be that my mishap was an exceptional one, and entirely due to our being strangers in the place: but that such a state of things should obtain at all is simply a disgrace to a Presidency town. Bombay buggywallahs deserve all the epithets bestowed on them, but one has at all events the satisfaction of knowing that if they misbehave themselves the law is at hand to punish them. The episode related above originated in front of the Clarendon Hotel, and was witnessed from the terrace of the house by a number of Europeans, who like my friend the chowkeydar, seem to consider the whole matter an excellent subject for mirth.

Black Town, Madras, quite equals the Native Town of Bombay in vile smells. I doubt in fact if any part of it, except that in the neighbourhood of the slaughter houses, stinks so abominably as the purlieus of the Madras Market. The abominable system of surface drains is, I fully believe, at the bottom of half the cholera ravages, and in Madras, these drains fringe many of the streets on either side. In several respects Madras is ahead of Bombay, and she certainly does not deserve the name of benighted. I should imagine the Services infinitely prefer Madras, where a rupee in the matter of living and house accommodation goes twice as far as in Bombay. The natives also are very intelligent, and almost all of them speak the English language—if not correctly at all events intelligibly. The number of mendicants perambulating the city is astounding. It is, indeed, impossible for a stranger to move about without a native "loafer" hanging himself on in some capacity or other; and in this respect Madras strongly resembles Malta. Taken altogether the trip is a very pleasant and interesting one, and as it can be accomplished for a very moderate sum of money, and in a few days, I would strongly advise holiday-seekers to quit the conventional Poona, Matheran and Mahableshwur, to seek in the Madras presidency "fresh fields, and pastures new."

A SOMEWHAT facetious correspondent sends us the following:—

"What is the connexion between bare legs and holiness? When a man pulls off his stockings, does he feel better? And when he puts them on, is he conscious of spiritual deterioration? The Roman Catholic Bishop with his bare legs, and the Protestant Bishop in his gaiters, are opposite types in the outward and visible man, and we want to know the right meaning between them. The Roman Catholic Bishop has a loose garment and bare legs: the Protestant Bishop is studded all over with little buttons. He shows the shape of his legs as much as mortal man can do in black cloth, displaying them in tight gaiters buttoned up to the knee. It has often struck us that these holy men must lose a vast deal of their precious time in buttoning and unbuttoning, especially the gaiters, and that there must be some reason for the practice unapparent to the profane beholder. Is it like the telling the beads in Catholic discipline? Do the Bishops tell their buttons? Is some mystery connected with them? Or are the buttons the Protestant protest against the monkery delighting in loose gowns and bare legs? Or are the buttons types of tenets, showing how the faith is held together? Cobbett once ended a tirade against Quakers with the words, "the buttonless blackguards," as if reproach could no farther go. Whatever praise belongs to the opposite description, is due to our Bishops, who are as buttonfull as tailoring can make them. It is not long since we saw one upon whom it would have been hard to stick another button. He was, indeed, the very antithesis of a Father Ignatius. Half a century ago, the Guards used to be gaitered like the Bishops, but as buttoning and unbuttoning took up too much of the men's time that might be better employed, they were emancipated from their nether disabilities. Is then a Bishop's time of less value than a soldier's? Would not a compromise be desirable between the Protestant Bishop and the Roman Catholic Bishop? Let the one give up some of his nakedness and the other some of his clothing—his buttons. Why, indeed, should girls and prelates be the only people now-a-days who show the shapes of their legs? We have often thought a Bishop with his apron and his shapely legs a vast deal too like a ballet girl done black, and have almost expected a pirouette. The apron ought, at least, to be made longer to save appearances.

But the whole costume is curious, and not least the hat. The hat is not, however, a mystery, like the multitudinous buttons, but a type. The top represents the Church, and all those strings the securities, without which, it would inevitably fall. Laymen's hats held together without any shrouds and stays, like the rigging of a steamer's funnel; but all that tackle to the Bishop's hat is typical of the subscriptions indispensably necessary to the Church's stability. The hat with its "fixing's," as the Americans would call them, warns us not to think anything superfluous that pertains to the Church, buttons and all.

THE *Hindoo Patriot*:—We have much pleasure in announcing the celebration of three widow marriages in the District of Hooghly. 1st. The bride Srimutee Thakomonee Dassee, a daughter of Baboo Gonesh Chunder Sircar of kayashta caste, an inhabitant of Seerampore in the subdivision of Jehanabad, was first married at the age of 2 years and became a widow in the third year; she is now six years old. The bride-groom Bhoobun Mohun Dass is a son of Baboo Juggonnauth Dass of Rascoondoo in the district of Midnapore. He is sixteen years of age. 2nd. The bride Srimutee Bidhoomookhee Dassee is a daughter of Juggonnauth Dass, also a kayashta and an inhabitant of Rascoondoo in the district of Midnapore. She was first married at the age of 3 years and became a widow at 4 years; she is now 7 years of age. The bride-groom Tripoora Churn Ghose is a son of Mothoor Mohun Ghose of Raykha in the same district. He has attained the age of eighteen years. 3rd. The bride Srimuttee Mungala Dassee is a daughter of Baboo Ramhari Paul of Hajeepore in the sub-division of Jehanabad. She was first married at the age of 9 years and became a widow at 10 years, and has now attained the age of 13 years. The bride-groom Jodoonauth Paul is a son of Baboo Sitaram Paul of the above village, and is aged about 22 years.

LATEST NEWS.

Private Telegram.

LIVERPOOL, 9TH FEBRUARY.

Fair Dhollera, no price quoted, but market strong.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 15th Feb.
Mail Steamer *Madras* from Australia signalled.
Mail Steamer *Emeu* from China signalled.

MADRAS, 15th Feb.
Mail Steamer *Mooltan* sailed for Galle, Aden and Suez.

PONDICHERRY, 14th Feb.
French Mail Steamer *Meinam* sailed for Calcutta.

BUSHIRE, 14th Feb.
Steamer *Euphrates* left for Busrah.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

(VIA GALLE.)

HONGKONG, 1ST JAN.

Per steamer *Emeu*:—
OPIUM—
Malwa.......................dlrs. 853 per chest.
Patna .... " 660 "
Benares .... " 645 "
EXCHANGE—On London—
Bank Bills.........................4s. 7¼d.
Private Bills ....4s. 7¾d.
On Bombay ....Rs. 217.
On Calcutta ....Rs. 217¼.
Rice, Bengal, ordinary, 2 dlrs. 80 cents per picul.
Bengal, white, 3 dlrs. 10 cents per picul.
Steamers arrived: From Bombay—*Emeu* on 5th, and *Benares* on 26th January. From Calcutta—*Catharine Apcar* on 22nd January.

SHANGHAI, 26TH JAN.

OPIUM—
Malwa ....taels 630 per chest.
Patna.............................. " 515 "
EXCHANGE—On London—
Bank Bills.........6s. 3d.
Private ....6s. 3½d.
On India ....Rs. 298½.

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

ARRIVED Steamer *Madras*, from Australia. Sydney date January 20th: other dates not received.

No news of importance in New Zealand. The utter failure of the Han fanaticism on the east coast has disgusted the majority of the people with the war, which is said to be in a fair way of dying out. The murderer of the Reverend Mr. Volkner is not yet tried at Adelaide. The excitement about new gold fields continues at Melbourne.

A rumour is afloat that Sir Charles Darling has been recalled.

Coffee unaltered; Sugar maintains last prices.

BOMBAY.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE was engaged a short time yesterday afternoon in disposing of Municipal cases.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported imperfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

WE understand that Mr. A. C. Watt has been appointed Acting Senior Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad in room of Mr. Macpherson.

A MEETING of the Syndicate will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Saturday the 17th instant, at 4-30 P. M.

THE Annual Meeting of the friends and supporters of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage will be held in St. Andrew's Church, Fort, on Monday afternoon next, at 5 o'clock.

AN accident occurred at Coorla on Wednesday last, at a place where blasting operations are being conducted, by which one Tookaram Rowjee received severe injuries in the chest and was slightly burnt.

ABDOOLA HOOSEIN was admitted into the Jamsetjee Hospital on Wednesday last, having been shot with a pistol supposed to have been loaded with a bullet, which has not yet been extracted from the wound in his right thigh. The man is not in danger.

THE following is the list of passengers who sailed by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *India*, Captain J. J. Ballantine, to Coast and Calcutta, yesterday:—Lieutenant Colonel Ballard, Miss Ballard, Mr. R. W. Patterson, Mr. Dowden, Mr. Crowes, Captain and Mrs. Samwell, and 2 European soldiers.

ONE Syed Shah, a convict who had escaped from the Nagpore prison, on being apprehended in Bombay on Wednesday last, cut his throat with a knife, which he drew from his belt. He is dangerously ill at the Jamsetjee Hospital, with two wounds in his throat, one of which is five inches long by one inch broad.

As the Town Hall is required to-day by the committee of management of the Masonic Ball, the course of lectures about to be delivered in connection with the S. P. G. Mission has been deferred. The first lecture of that course will be given by the Rev. Dr. Wilson on Friday next, the 23rd instant, at 5 P. M.

WE are glad to find that the arrangements for resuscitating the *Bombay Guardian* have been completed. The first number of the new series is announced to appear on the 3rd proximo. The paper will as heretofore be under the Editorship of the Rev. G. Bowen, who will be assisted by several other gentlemen of known literary ability.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Currey, Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, the Chief Engineer of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Mr. Russell Aitken, Municipal Executive Engineer, as members of the Over-bridge Committee, nominated by Government in their notification, dated 9th August 1865.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 14th and 6 P. M. of the 15th February: max. 52 hours 10 minutes; min. 48 hours 39 minutes. Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe and the United Kingdom 10th February.

THE S. S. *Tynemouth*, Captain Foster, arrived in the harbour from Singapore at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. She left Singapore at 4 P. M. on the 25th January, and between 5 and 6 o'clock the same afternoon the spindle of the slide valve broke. Having anchored in consequence, she sent the broken piece ashore, and received a new spindle on the following afternoon. On the morning of the 27th she weighed anchor and proceeded on her voyage.

MR. BAYLEY made an application before the Acting Chief Justice and Sir Joseph Arnould, at the High Court yesterday, in the matter of the appeal—the memorandum of which was filed on the 8th instant—from the decree of Mr. Justice Anstey in the case of *Damodher Jethabhoy* vs. *Dulputbhoy Bhugguhhoy*—viz., that the execution of the decree for the costs of the defendant, in whose favour the case was decided, might be stayed. This was granted.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment on the Esplanade this evening:—

Quick March......	"Orphee aux Enfers"	Offenbach.
Overture............	"Lestocq"	Auber.
Waltz	"Ideal und leben."	Gung'l.
Selection	"Der Wildschutz"	Lortzing.
Polonaise	"Lebewohl"	Goedecke.
Galop	"Martha"	Bilse.

THE following order regarding outbreaks of cholera, was published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—"When it is found necessary on account of epidemic cholera, to remove either troops or prisoners from the buildings which they have occupied, to tents, the cholera patients should be encamped separately from all others, and when it is necessary to change ground because fresh cases of the disease have occurred, the cholera patients should on no account be taken with the others to the new ground. The cholera patients so left should be conveyed to the cholera hospital tents, and not to the general encampment, so soon as convalescence begins and admits of their being removed, without injury to themselves."

THE Acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice Couch) and Sir Joseph Arnould sat in the High Court yesterday morning, to hear applications in appeal. On the sitting of the Court, Mr. Anstey, as the senior member of the bar, asked their Lordships whether they were agreeable that the Court should adjourn for the rest of the day, out of respect for the memory of the late Mr. Spencer Compton, Prothonotary of the High Court, whose melancholy death occurred on Wednesday. The Acting Chief Justice replied that arrangements had already been made with that object, and that whenever the applications that were to be brought forward had been dealt with, the Court would adjourn till the following morning. The Court accordingly rose a few minutes afterwards.

A CORONER'S inquest was held on Wednesday last, at the Morgue, before Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Coroner, touching the death of Toolsiram Cooshaba, a cooly employed in selling hay. A police peon, while passing near the two tanks at Grant Road, about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, heard a splash of water as if something heavy had fallen. He saw some clothes lying on one side of the tank, and on looking into it, saw a man struggling in the water. No person could be found to dive in, and the deceased was taken out dead sometime afterwards by means of grappling irons. It appeared in the evidence that there are no grappling irons kept at the police chowkey opposite the tanks. The jury recorded a verdict of "found drowned."

MR. GREEN applied before the Chief Justice and Sir Joseph Arnould yesterday, that a memorandum of appeal might be received from the decree given on the 25th November by Mr. Justice Anstey, in the case of *Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur* vs. *Ramchunder Luxumonjee*. This was an action in reference to Mazagon, Back Bay, and Presidency Bank shares, and was brought to recover over a lac of rupees; and a decree was given in it by Mr. Anstey for the defendant with costs. The grounds of appeal were, generally, that the findings of the issues were against the evidence, and that an application to amend the plaint was improperly refused. Mr. Green also applied that the execution of the decree for the defendant's costs might be stayed. The memorandum of appeal was received, the appellant (the plaintiff in the suit) depositing in Court the amount of the defendant's costs, and giving security for the costs of the appeal.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWING.—On Monday evening last, Captain Henry, Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, narrowly escaped a watery grave from the clumsiness of the crew of one of the barges belonging to Messrs. Nicol and Company. It appears that Captain Henry put off that evening in his gig, manned by a crew of Chinamen, from the Mazagon Dock pier head to visit some of the steamers in the roadstead, and when about a couple of hundred yards off the pier, he perceived a barge sailing free across his track. On the gig and the barge nearing each other, Captain Henry observed the barge's helm being put starboard keeping her away. This obliged him to back his oars to avoid a collision; but the barge's helm was immediately ported, and she ran into the gig on the port side cutting her down to the water's edge, besides stoving her in to such an extent as would have sunk the gig in a few minutes, had not the crew jumped on the starboard side and listed her over so as to raise her stoven part out of the water; Captain Henry, and one of the crew, however, jumped into the barge and escaped. Eventually the remainder of the crew of the gig were rescued and all landed in safety with no further harm than a slight ducking. But as Captain Henry considered that his life was in danger at the time, he gave the tindal and crew of the barge into custody on landing, and finally prosecuted them at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday under the 28th section of the Penal Code. The case, however, was adjourned till the 22nd instant, after the witnesses for the prosecution were examined.

THE death rate this week closely corresponds to that of the preceding one, there being a difference of one only. It is satisfactory to find the mean in the corresponding weeks of the past 10 years in excess of the one under review, the numbers being 367 against 374.

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera....................	0	Small-pox	0
Measles	0	Measles	1
Other diseases.........	1	Fever	2
Unknown cause......	0	Other diseases........	8
INDO-EUROPEANS:		Accident	0
Small-pox	0	JEWS:	
Fever	0	Fever	1
Accident	0	Other diseases	0
Other diseases............	0	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
HINDOOS:		Cholera	1
Cholera.......................	2	Small-pox	3
Small-pox	6	Fever	7
Measles	17	Other diseases.........	2
Fever	162	Accident	0
Other diseases.........	39	NEGRO-AFRICANS:	
Accident	6	Fever	3
Unknown cause......	0	Other diseases........	1
MUSSULMANS:		Accident	0
Cholera....................	0	CHINESE:	
Small-pox	7	Fever	0
Measles	1	Other diseases	0
Fever	73	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Other diseases.........	22	Accident	0
Accident	2	Unknown causes......	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths	Mean.
Cholera	3	45	Sexual and Child bearing	1	2
Small-pox	16	24	Tegumentary.........	0	2
Measles	19	10	Cachexy	19	23
Fever.....................	243	184	Leprosy	0	1
Nervous system.....	8	12	Dropsy	0	2
Vascular system.....	0	1	Accident................	8	4
Respiratory	21	23	Unknown cause ...	0	1
Alimentary............	24	39			

EGUTPOORA.—Last Saturday night some thief, or thieves, entered the tent of Mr. Henry Good, Inspector of the permanent way on the Thull Ghaut, and ransacked it thoroughly without finally taking away any property. A box containing a gun was carried into a small ravine, and there broken open, where gun and box were both left. Jewellery must have been the object of search. The burglary was effected between the hours of eleven and two, as at the former hour the inmates retired to rest, and at the latter when Mrs. Good awoke the tent was found in disorder.—*Powla*, Feb. 15.

NAMIR, BURRAMPOOR.—The Railway works here are making rapid progress. Our readers will recollect how short a time has passed since the railway was opened to this place from Bhosawal, a distance of thirty miles, and yet it will not be the fault of the contractors if forty-seven miles more be not opened for the use of the public before April is over. Mr. Ker, the contractor's agent, is straining every nerve to have the whole of his contract completed before the year is out.—*Id.*

BERAR, YEOTMALL.—This south-eastern district of Berar is hardly known at all to the outside world, though an amount of work is going on there which reflects great credit on the officers of those parts. Dr. Balfour, the Inspector of Hospitals from Secunderabad, was there last month, and is said to have expressed himself as much pleased with the state in which he found the jails, giving due praise to Mr. P. Chamarett, the popular medical officer there. Lieut. Bullock, the Assistant Commissioner there, was at Akola for his Marathi examination. Captain Huddleston, the Deputy Commissioner, is also absent from the village or town of Yeotmall in his districts, while Mr. Wright, the Superintendent of Police, is gone to Poosud to meet the Inspector of Police. Both will return shortly to Yeotmall. There were two dacoities and one highway robbery lately committed at Mingrool Pen and Oomerkair, and the perpetrators are still at large, though there is much confidence in Mr. Wright's skill in discovering them. What a contrast to Oomerkhair is the Woon district, which Mr. Wright is said never to have visited officially, because of its great quietness.—*Id.*

THE *Powla*, writing of the reply to the petition for the removal of Mr. Justice Anstey, says:—The Government of Bombay have done a chivalrous act. Now public servants will breathe freely, for they will see in the statesman-like reply to the petition against the late Mr. Justice Anstey, that their superiors are not the slaves of the popular will. Do your duty the Government have said and of course we will stand by you. No one can accuse the authorities of ignoring the press and the wishes of the people. The complaint in private society has rather been that the Government have given a too ready attention to public opinion, (we beg Mr. Anstey's pardon) to popular notions. This very thing will give more weight to the noble and conscientious paper just put forth in Mr. Anstey's case. We are glad to see too that it is eminently conciliatory. *Roma locuta est, res finita*. Now that His Excellency in Council has given the decision forced from him, let us hope all further bickerings and recriminations will cease. Even editors of papers should be somewhat awed by the thoughts of the solemn season of which this is the second day. Still more may we hope that occasional newspaper correspondents will. And the late acting judge we may be sure will not be so far wanting in his higher duties, when we have seen how earnestly he attends to his legal, as to forget the peculiar behaviour due from all Christian people at this time to even their enemies, if they should have any. Now is not the time to gloat over fancied victory, or to be stung by assumed defeat. We sincerely hope this season of reconciliation will be spent in burying animosities, and all parties will be the better for the time of fiery purification through which so many of our city have so lately passed.

FUNERAL OF MR. SPENCER COMPTON

THE funeral of the late Mr. Spencer Compton took place yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a very large number of gentlemen.

In accordance with the arrangements made, the body, followed by the more immediate friends of the deceased, left his residence at Malabar Hill at about a quarter past 4 o'clock and proceeded at a slow pace to Christ's Church, Byculla, where a great many other gentlemen were awaiting its arrival, when the preliminary portion of the ritual on such occasions was read in a most impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Reynell, Chaplain of the Church, and a personal friend of the deceased. At the conclusion of this part of the ceremony the mournful cortege reformed and directed its way towards the Girgaum cemetery, where many other gentlemen joined it.

The body was again removed from the hearse, and carried by a party of men from the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment. The Rev. Mr. Reynell led the way from the entrance of Burrowes Lane to the Graveyard, the pall being borne by the Hon. Mr. Justice Couch, Hon. Mr. H. Frere, Mr. T. C. Anstey, Mr. J. F. Hore, and Mr. R. Ryrie; Colonel D'Oyly Compton chief mourner. When the body arrived at the grave the officiating clergyman concluded the service, and the remains of the deceased were committed to their last resting-place.

The number of gentlemen in attendance was even more numerous than at the funeral of the late Hon. Mr. Lewis, amongst the most prominent, in addition to the pall bearers above enumerated, we observed His Excellency the Governor and suite, Sir Joseph Arnould, and other Judges of the High Court; General Tapp, Brigadier Heath, Commodore Hallyar, Colonels Marriott and Barr, most of the clergy resident in Bombay, besides many gentlemen belonging to the different branches of H. M.'s services, the officers of the Court, as well as the members of the Bar and othe professional gentlemen, and the principal members of the mercantile community and also many natives.

Prominent in the procession was a party of 24 boys belonging to the Byculla School, to which institution the deceased gentleman had been for many years a warm and beneficent friend. The favourite riding horse of the departed in sable trappings followed his master to his last home. Altogether the scene was very impressive, the large number of people all showing by their demeanour their deep regard for the deceased gentleman, with most of whom he was personally acquainted.

THE LATE MURREE RAID.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council has the pleasure to publish the following letter, addressed by Lieut. Colonel Green, Acting Political Superintendent on the Sind Frontier, to the Commissioner in Sind, reporting the brave and successful conduct of Russaldar Kassim Ali, 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, and a detachment under his command, in attacking and defeating with great loss a numerous body of Murrees assembled to maraud in British territory.

From Lieut. Colonel MALCOLM GREEN, C.B.,
Acting Political Superintendent and Commandant, Frontier, Upper Sind.
To S. MANSFIELD, Esq.,
Commissioner in Sind.

Dated 22nd January 1866.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that on the 19th instant, Russaldar Kassim Ali, 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, the officer commanding the outpost at Soorie, received a

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

report that a body of Murrees had assembled for the purpose of plundering in British territory, and immediately marched with about 50 men of his detachment towards the direction indicated, and on arrival at a watering place, called Tolmit, about 16 miles distant, he came across the robbbers, numbering about 200 or 300, and immediately attacked them; the Murrees lost 52 men, killed and wounded; the remainder retreated amongst the ravines and hills in the neighbourhood, and which are quite inaccessible to any horseman; seeing this, the Native officer very properly drew off his men towards nightfall to rejoin his outpost, the Murrees retiring into their own country.

I regret extremely to have to report the loss in this affair of a very excellent Native officer, Naib Russaldar Shaik Hussan Ali, 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, who was killed at the commencement of the attack, and who with a Belooch Sowar guide are the only casualties on our part.

From the number of Murrees assembled at Tolmit, I am of opinion that a raid on a large scale was contemplated either on the Punjab or on the eastern portion of these districts; but the excellent position of the new Soorie outpost gave an advantage to the detachment that was immediately seized by the Native officer in command, whose decided and unhesitating attack upon these marauders, as well as the conduct of the detachment under his command, will, I trust, meet with approval of Government.—I have, &c.,

M. Green, Lieutenant Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Frontier, Upper Sind.
Political Superintendent's Office, Jacobabad, 22nd January 1866.

THE G. I. P. RATES FOR CONVEYING COTTON.

The following reply of the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to a memorial signed by about hundred native cotton merchants, on the subject of the present rates levied on cotton, has been placed at the disposal of the press:—

To Messrs. Veerjee Nursee & Co.,
and 98 other Cotton Merchants.

Gentlemen,—I have given your memorial of the 25th ultimo, for a reduction of our present rates for conveyance of cotton, the most careful consideration, and consulted the General Traffic Manager on the subject.

I am sorry to say that until you half press your cotton in the districts, it will be out of my power to alter the present rates, and I may tell you, that large as your profits are in the commercial transactions arising out of the sale and purchase of cotton, the Railway Company, to whom you are indebted for its transmission to the seaside, shares but little in your good fortune. We have to meet the excessive cost of fuel in India, to drag empty waggons from Bombay to remote up-country stations, and then, instead of being able to obtain a full freight for each waggon of six or seven tons, we are obliged to bring down loose cotton, of which only 2½ tons can be packed in each waggon, a loss of 60 per cent. of freightage, not to speak of the great risk and losses we are subjected to by the loose cotton being so badly packed that fires frequently occur.

If you will half press your cotton, as is done in Guzerat, and make your bales just half the size of the Guzerat bales, I feel sure we shall be able to carry your cotton at a profit to yourselves on a lower rate, bring twice as much to market in the same time we now do, and save ourselves the present losses in the wear and tear of trains only bearing a third of their proper freight.

There is another evil, too, which is only too well known to yourselves, which I should then be able to check. That is the system of bribery of our railway servants. At present, there is much more loose cotton at our stations than any railroad company could quickly carry. Your subordinates evade the rules laid down for transmission of consignments according to a proper roster and demoralise our station masters by fees which the trader in Bombay must sanction.

Press your cotton and the inducement for this fraud will be then removed, and I shall not be under the painful necessity hereafter of enforcing the clauses of the New Railway Act, which will make it penal for your servants to bribe, or for our station masters to receive money, for giving undue preference to one consigner over another.

Pardon me for replying at such a length, but I am anxious to show you that the reduction of the rate is quite as much our interest as yours, and that its application is purely dependent on yourselves. A maund of loose cotton carried from Budnaira to Bombay costs you Rupees 4-2-9 for a distance of 412 miles. Half press it, and we will bring it down for Rupees 3-0-5.—I am gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Sherard Osborn,
Captain Royal Navy, and Agent.
G. I. P. Railway Company's Offices, Fort, 14th Feb. 1866.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Wednesday night, in the Society's Depository, Esplanade—the Lord Bishop of Bombay presiding. There was a pretty large attendance.

The meeting having been opened with prayer

The Secretary (Rev. D. C. Boyd) read the annual report, from which we make the following extracts:—In their last Report the Committee had the satisfaction of recording, that the circulation of the Bible, within the sphere of their operations, had been greater during the year 1864 than in any previous year since 1855 They are thankful to be able to intimate now a still further advance in this respect. The number of copies sold during the past year exceeds the number sold in the previous year by more than a half; while the total issues, including sales, grants, and issues to subordinate depots and agents of the Society at outstations, show also a considerable increase. Deeply sensible of the importance and value of colportage operations, the Committee have extended their efforts in this direction, having during the year superintended Bible missions to Arabia, Malwa, and Goa, besides commencing a new mission in the district embracing the valleys of the Taptee and the Nerbudda. The letters of the Missionaries who have opportunities of observing the effect of the circulation of God's Word among the people, although they do not record any very marked results, yet continue to give what must be considered encouraging testimony to the gradual process of leavening with Divine truth that is going on in almost every place which the Bible has reached. In the early part of the year it was resolved to print and bind together an edition of five thousand copies of the Gospel of Luke and the Acts of the Apostles in Balbodh. The work was carried through the press under the editorial supervision of Mr. Bowen. The edition cost Rs. 1,750. This includes all charges—the cost of printing, paper, and the binding of the copies. At the close of the year the printing of the large type edition of the Gujerati New Testament had advanced into the book of Acts: that is to say, the Gospels of Luke and John and a portion of the Acts were printed during the year,—Matthew and Mark having been printed in 1864. The Rev. R. Montgomery, who has been acting as joint editor of this edition, is about to proceed to England for the benefit of his health. Another gentleman will be appointed in his room. No fresh portion of the Scriptures was translated or printed in Sindhi during the past year. Nearly 24,000 copies of the Scriptures, whole and in portions, were received during the year at the depot in Bombay. Of these 4,983 were from the Parent Society; 25 from the Calcutta Auxiliary; 63 from the Madras Auxiliary; 1,300 from the North India Auxiliary; 5,000 from the Education Society's Press; and 12,425 from the Exchange Press, Bombay. There have been sold in Bombay 4,920 copies and portions. In 1864 the sales, which were considerably greater than in any single year for the previous ten years, numbered only 3,033. The grants of Scriptures have not been so numerous as in some former years. The entire number of copies and portions granted is 1,444. In addition to the above the large number of 6,839 copies and portions has been issued to the Society's agents and subordinate depots at outstations. Classifying the total issues from the Society's depot we find that there were 3,569 in the English language, 5,405 in Marathi, 973 in Gujerati, and 3,256 in other languages: in all 13,203. The proceeds of Scriptures sold in Bombay and at outstations by the agents of the Society amounted to Rs. 2,252-5-4. This falls short of the amount realized by sales during the preceding year by Rs. 391-15-3. As the number of copies and portions sold during the past year so greatly exceeds the sales in 1864, it is necessary to state in explanation of the deficiency in the sum received that about 200 rupees' worth of Scriptures were sold for which the money has not yet been paid, that a considerable number were sold at half price to school boys both in Bombay and in the districts, and that of the sale a larger number than usual were of small portions The subscriptions and donations for the year amounted to Rs. 3,159-4-0, of which Rs. 130-0-0 were received in January 1866. The Committee are thankful to observe that under this head also there is an increase on the receipts of the previous year amounting to Rs. 275-7-0 They have again, however, to express their regret that the local contributions are still inadequate to meet even the current expenses of the Bombay Depot, which, as they stated in their previous Report, amount to upwards of Rs. 4,000 a year. Total receipts for year amounted to Rs. 9,500-14-2. Total expenditure was Rs. 11,176-5-2.

The Rev. C. D. Du Port moved the adoption of the report, remarking that his motion was practically one for a vote of confidence in the Holy Scriptures. He spoke at some length on the evidence of the Divine authority of the Holy Writ, and afterwards adverted to the severe criticism to which the Scriptures were at present being subjected. He confessed that the Scriptures were undergoing a test such as they had never before borne, but that test, he maintained, had affected the Bible and its supporters most profitably. There were ungenerous criticisms at the present day that were doing good, not harm; superstitions respecting the Scriptures had for one thing been reproved and weakened by them. The result would be that Christians would grasp the letter less, and the spirit more; they would grasp the truths of the Bible less superstitiously and more intelligently.

Dr. Wilson, in seconding the resolution, said there were many circumstances brought to their notice in the report, which he conceived to be of a very gratifying character. After referring to the increase in the sales of the Scriptures as a most encouraging sign, he pointed that effects bearing in an important manner upon the work of the Society might be expected to follow the study of English literature in Universities of India. In the Bombay University Milton's *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained* were read; and certainly there could be no intelligent perusal of these great and noble poems without a reference to the sacred Scriptures The same remark applied to the study of history and other departments of English literature. Having mentioned this fact, he was happy to add that he observed amongst the most advanced students, a growing respect for the sacred Scriptures. They were not influenced by that adverse criticism to which Mr Du Port had referred; on the contrary he had sometimes seen a young man take up the Bible and express his opinion that that criticism did not seem to be at all justified; and this he had no doubt would be the result with regard to many. Those criticisms he believed to be puerile and in many respects unreasonable; and as an instance he cited the theory supported by Dr Colenso that the Book of Deuteronomy was written by Jeremiah, expressing his opinion, as one acquainted with the original language of the Scriptures, that there was little in the style of Jeremiah which agreed with what was found in the Book of Deuteronomy, and that the supporters of the theory had no *locus standi* whatever. With respect to the prospects of this Society he wished to say a word or two. It was very true that their work of colportage was conducted at an expense which seemed to be in excess of the results, but they must look to the influence which the Scriptures exercised when they were put into the hands of people who had such an interest in them as to pay even a small price for the possession of them. He held that the colporteurs had opportunities of doing good which were not to be despised; we must not despise even in their case the day of small things. By their instrumentality the Society had been able to carry the Bible into districts which only in a very partial manner had yet been traversed by the Missionary; and of such places he would mention Central India and the shores of Arabia. He referred to the labours of Michael Joseph, who left this place and went to Arabia—to the capital of the Queen of Sheba, and sold about 700 copies of the Scriptures amongst Jews and Mahomedans; and it was impossible, he remarked, to tell what the result of the circulation of those Scriptures might be. There was, he continued, a peculiar interest in their circulating the Bible in the Arabic language. The translation which they used of the Old-Testament, although not altogether what they could desire, and not by any means so good a translation as was now being printed at Beyrout, was a translation which was more intelligible perhaps to people of the East than any other translation of the sacred Scriptures. The similarity of the Arabic to the ancient Hebrew afforded considerable facility in making the translation, and there was an additional stimulus to the work in the fact that Arabic was spoken, not only in Arabia, but in Mesopotamia, throughout the whole of the land of Syria, even to Mount Caucasus; in Egypt, and along the whole of the north of Africa, even to the Mediterranean Sea. The reverend gentleman after further dwelling upon the importance of spreading the Gospel in these parts, and especially on the shores of Arabia, concluding by appealing to his audience for continued zeal and diligence in promoting the work of the Society.

The Lord Bishop, in supporting the resolution, remarked that both the report which had been read and that of the parent Society indicated progress. The parent Society had spoken in its last report of its income; it had never had so large an income as during the last year was poured into its treasury. The issues had also continued to extend in the most encouraging manner; last year's issues amounted, for example, to very nearly two million copies. It had also spoken of the way in which it had pleased Almighty God to open doors for the entrance of its agents, which had previously been closed against them. In spite of the animus which reigned at the Vatican against their work, Italy was now open to them; and other places—such as Portugal, Austria, Mexico, and Constantinople—had undergone the same change. Referring to Constantinople, his Lordship expressed his hearty approval of the conduct of the British Government in demanding that the Bible Society should be at liberty not only to have the Scriptures sold in the city but also to send *colporteurs* amongst the inhabitants. Referring to Mr. Du Port's remarks, he expressed his conviction that God was overruling the assaults that were made upon the Bible so as to make them tend to the furtherance of his own truth. He did not fear anything which called for investigation into the truth of the Scriptures. However adverse the criticism might appear, what was the effect of it? It was to lead to enquiry and to the sifting of facts; and when facts where at length ascertained they must be in accordance with the written word of God. The objections which anthropologists, ethnologists, and philologists had raised to the Bible had, he maintained, led to investigations which had only more firmly established its truth; and travellers in the Holy Land had done much in the same direction by the geographical facts which they had brought to light. It was a cause of rejoicing that criticism rightly directed gave itself the answer. But though, as Mr. Du Port had said, those criticisms had done good, yet he believed that they had ruined many a soul and were doing so still; the general effects, however, would be to establish the truth of God's Word. He thought there was reason to rejoice that the reports of the Society gave instance after instance of the power of the Divine word in every region of the world to produce the same blessed and holy results, and that, even if there were no other evidence, that was enough to establish the Divine origin of the Scriptures.

The resolution was then adopted by the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Paton spoke at some length of the work and importance of the colportage in Central India, with which he had been himself connected. He stated that the principal city of the Holkar's dominions, Indore—which he characterised as a nest of wickedness—was at first closed against the agent of the Society, but was now open to him. He considered Central India to be a great field for the work of the Society, and urged in particular the importance of reading the Scriptures in villages to the natives. He thought, too, that they had great reason to be satisfied with the work of the Society in that part of the country; and he strenuously objected to its results being estimated according to the number of converts, and to the salvation of immortal souls being regarded from a merely pounds-shillings-and-pence view.

The Rev. T. Carss proposed the election of office-bearers for the following year, and the resolution was seconded by Mr. Alex. Stewart, and carried.

The meeting was then brought to a close.

THE ADEN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE FOODHLEES.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in publishing the following reports of the operations of a force detached from Aden against the Foodhlee Tribe, which had been ravaging the country in the neighbourhood of, and stopping the supplies to, that fortress:—

Extract paragraphs 1 and 2, of a letter from the Adjutant General, dated 23rd January 1865.

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief, to forward for submission to His Excellency the Governor in Council, the annexed reports received from Brigadier General Raines, C. B., detailing the operations of the Field Force detached from Aden against some predatory tribes in the neighbourhood of that fortress, and the return of the troops to cantonment.

His Excellency is of opinion that the conduct of the troops employed on this expedition has been most creditable.

From Brigadier General Raines, C. B.,
To the Adjutant General of the Army, Head Quarters at Poona.

Camp Durrub, 16 miles from Aden, 24th December 1865.

Sir,—With reference to my letter No. 433 of the 21st instant, reporting the departure of a portion of the Aden garrison on field service, I have the honour to annex a report from Lieutenant Colonel Woollcombe, C. B., whom I nominated to the Command of the Force, detailing the nature of the attack and surprise by our men of the Foodly Chief's encampment, and total rout of his forces on the afternoon of the 22nd instant, which are estimated at from 1,200 to 1,300 strong

The Political Resident has informed me that the arrangements for the efficiency and comfort of the troops was most complete in every way.

I joined the force yesterday evening, with 100 men from H. M.'s 109th Foot, and assumed the command.

The whole of the suggestions of Lieutenant Colonel Woollcombe have been complied with as far as possible.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. A. R. Raines, Brigadier General,
Commanding at Aden.

From Lieutenant Colonel Woollcombe, C. B., Commanding Field Force.
To the Brigadier General, Commanding at Aden.

Sir,—I have the honour to report the departure from Aden on the morning of the 22nd instant, of the field force under my command. This report I have been unable to furnish till now, as will be explained by the nature of our movements of yesterday. On arrival at "Sheik Othman," news arrived of the marauding Foodlies being still encamped at "Beer Saeed," and quite unsuspicious of any advance on our part; it was therefore decided to give the troops their breakfast and a short rest, and attack them without delay. At 11 A. M., we marched, leaving the camp standing under a guard of one Native officer, and 70 rank and file of the 1st Grenadiers, N. I., and a small party of Europeans, intending to return to "Sheik Othman," after the plunderers had been disposed of. Guided by their fires the smoke of which was visible a long way off, we skirmished over the plain, which was at first open and sandy, but latterly thick jungle of babool bushes. The enemy, who were engaged in plundering crops and cooking, were taken completely by surprise, and after a short stand, fled in confusion, leaving numerous camels and all their plunder on the ground. Never was a surprise more complete, and it is not thought that they will stand again any where; several dead bodies were found, and some wounded, but these latter were in general, it was observed, carried off by their comrades. The whole affair was so short, lasting only about three quarters of an hour, and the advance of our skirmishers so rapid, that there was not much time for getting the guns into action; both the Armstrong and the Howitzers, however, fired several shells, with apparently good effect, after the flying robbers, who were scattered over the country in every direction. The skirmish was over about 4 P.M., when it was thought advisable, instead of returning to "Sheik Othman," as was originally intended, to encamp at 'Dhurrub,' then about two miles off. A messenger was accordingly despatched and the baggage arrived about midnight, the troops bivouacking for the night. The troops had a most fatiguing day, but all worked with the utmost cheerfulness, and much praise is due to the Commissariat Conductor (Mr. D'Emden) who accompanied the column, for his activity and arrangements in supplying water, biscuits, and arrack, which kept up with the column and enabled the men to bear the fatigues of the day until the cooks came up with the rations.

We are halting here to-day and until the further supplies solicited by the Political Resident arrive. The wounded, of whom I attach a return, proceed to Aden this afternoon at 4 o'clock, under an Arab escort, and I would not recommend the return of the ambulance carts, which would only impede the column in its future movements, but I should be glad if the bullocks could be sent back to aid in dragging the artillery over the rough ground that we may expect further on. I also hope that about fifteen (15) more artillery men, including two non-commissioned officers from Captain Hardy's Battery may be sent under Lieutenant Ward, as the presence of another officer with the Armstrong guns is desirable in case of a separation, as must be the case in this jungle fighting, where an officer cannot superintend both guns.

The officer commanding the Detachment H. M.'s 109th Regiment informs me that he would like a supply of boots for his men. I have desired him to apply to Lieutenant Colonel Maude, who will, I hope, be instructed to arrange for the despatch of the number applied for; some picks and pourahs are also wanted, the 109th Detachment not being provided with any entrenching tools; these will be especially useful in digging holes for water.

The Political Resident informs me that he has made application for a further supply of provisions for Europeans and Natives; I do not therefore touch on this point, as you are already aware what the Commissariat has on hand. At my request he has also asked for "Kajawahs," which by carrying foot-sore men, will relieve our Doolies, leaving them free for any wounded there may be. Yesterday much difficulty was experienced by Dr. Grosse in this respect, who worked indefatigably, and did not get into camp with his Hospital till long after the others.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. W. Woollcombe, Lieutenant Colonel, R. A.,
Commanding Field Force.
Camp Dhurrub, 23rd December 1865.

From Brigadier General Raines, C. B., Commanding at Aden.
To the Adjutant General of the Army, Head Quarters, Poona.

Camp Ahmoodia, 1st January 1866.

Sir,—Since my last letter to you, of the 21st ultimo, by the last mail to Bombay, reporting the departure from Aden of a small field force for service in the interior of Arabia, equipped and furnished at the instance of the Political Resident, I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that on the 23rd ultimo, I increased the force by an additional hundred men from H. M.'s 109th, and with them joined it and assumed command. On the 25th, the force returned to the village of Sheik Othman (7 miles distant from Aden) from Durrub, about 19 miles from Aden in the Abdalla or friendly country, and after halting at the former place till the 28th, collecting stores, &c. for the whole force for 7 days, on that night a forced march of 31 miles, with a bivouac of 5 hours was made along the sea shore towards the N. E., and at 12½ P. M. that day, we encamped in the "Fudhlie" country at a place called "Jhowalla," about 4 miles inland. On the following day, 29th, a short march of 6 miles was made to the above-named place, and where we are likely to remain for 2 or 3 days more, in the hope (so I am informed by the Political Resident) that the Chief and his tribe will surrender to our terms. A fine of 20,000 dollars, equal to Rs. 40,000 as compensation for the damages he has done to the Abdalla country, by invading it, destroying and carrying off the grain crops, and the great injury he has caused to Aden by stopping the roads, and carrying off the supplies of grain grass, and wood that were coming into Aden, both last year (1865) and the year before. The Fudhlie Sultan is now at the Chief Town of the country, called Ussala, and about 10 miles inland from this village, but on our march here on the morning of the 29th, a good many (about 300 or 400) of his men were secreted in high jowarie fields, and first opened fire on the two leading companies of Her Majesty's 109th, which was in skirmishing order at about 500 yards distant; the men advanced steadily, firing only a few shots as they saw men, but very few ever allowed themselves to get closer to our men than 600 or 700 yards, and retreated as we advanced, but the Armstrong guns fired occasionally at 1,200 range at small bodies as they retreated. We had no men killed or wounded on this occasion, and only 3 of the Fudhlies were found dead on and near the ground they occupied.

I have now provisions with the force to last till the 9th instant, inclusive, with Her Majesty's Steamer *Victoria* close to the sea-shore and about 5 miles off; communication is kept open with her, and if necessary she can return to Aden in a night and bring back any further supplies that may be necessary. Four, very old, and apparently ship's guns, from 1 to 4 pounders, were found at this place, the residence of the Fudhlie Sultan's brother.

I take this opportunity of reporting, for the information of His Excellency, that at the wish of the Political Resident, I have placed at his disposal the services of Captain Pym, Executive Engineer, and Lieut. Jacob, his Assistant, for the purpose of making a survey, and mapping this hitherto unknown country (though only distant from Aden about 33 miles), through which the force has made its marches, and a great deal of information regarding the situation of the villages and towns, cultivation, water and wells, and roads, or rather approaches, as in reality there is not the vestige of a road of any kind for wheel carriage, the Natives themselves using camels alone, all of which will prove hereafter of the greatest value in case of future expeditions of this nature.

I am happy to say that the expedition, marching, encamping, change of scene from the barren bare hills of Aden to a fertile plain, well wooded, during the present coolness of this season, has proved of the greatest benefit to one and all who form this force. With the exception of a few foot-sore men among the Europeans and Natives, the Hospital has been quite empty, and not a single case of importance has been admitted, though the total strength consists of 18 officers, 336 Europeans soldiers, and 345 sepoys and Native Artillery, representing a grand total of within one of 800 men; I am informed by Dr. Skues (whom I appointed P. M. O. to the force) that it is his firm belief, and I agree quite with him, that the expedition will prove as beneficial to the health of the men as if they had been sent for change of air to Khandala or Poorundhur, and should I remain at Aden till this time next year, I shall do myself the honour of recommending, with the approval of the Political Resident, that His Excellency may be pleased to sanction the outlay so well expended for the health of troops in similar marches in December next.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. A. R. Raines, Brigadier General,
Commanding at Aden.

From Brigadier General Raines, C. B., Commanding at Aden,
To the Adjutant General of the Army, Head Quarters at Poona.

Aden, 9th January 1866.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of the 1st instant, to your address, I have now the honour to report for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the return to Aden this morning of the field force under my command therein alluded to, after a most successful expedition into the heart of the Fudhlie country, having penetrated to and destroyed the chief town, with the Sooltan's Palace, therein situated. "Ussalah," the name of the capital, is situated about 47 miles in a north-easterly direction from Aden, and 4 miles inland from the coast. The Political Resident having given the Chief of the Tribe and the people who formerly lived in the town 36 hours to come in from the hills to surrender, without their doing so, the place was ordered to be destroyed and blown up, which was effectually done in a short period of 6 hours by the troops. At this place there were found 3 cannons, one of recent date and in good order, but apparently belonging to some English ship, which had possibly been wrecked on the coast, or exchanged for stores and water; and at another town, called "Ahmoodia," 10 miles nearer to Aden, with 2 towers or palaces belonging to the Sooltan's brother, in it 3 other pieces were found, all of which were brought away with the force to Aden. After reaching "Ussala," on the 3rd, and halting 2 days, we made our return march to Aden without any particular incident occurring, and reached the Cantonment as above reported on the morning of the 9th. The greatest benefit to the men was continued down to date, as the force arrived this morning with only 1 man sick (slight fever) out of a total of nearly 800; but I regret to say that Lieutenant Jacob (Assistant Engineer) whom I reported I had placed at the service of the Political Resident was very nearly killed by the explosion of 100 lbs. of powder, that he had placed in a tower for its distraction, when he was only 10 yards from it; he, however, providentially escaped, with severe burns on the head, legs, and arms, and is now doing well.

I shall endeavour to obtain from the Political Resident the Topographical Report and Survey of the country (made by Captain Pym, Executive Engineer), for record in the office of the Quarter Master General, and shall also forward for His Excellency's information the medical report of Dr. Skues, (which I have directed him to compile), on the benefit that the troops have experienced from a sanatory view from their short trip of less than three weeks into the interior.

I am much indebted to Lieutenant Colonel Woollcombe, C.B., R.A., Lieut. Colonel Sandwith, Commanding N. I., Captain Valentine, Commanding H. M.'s 109th Detachment, as well as to Lieut. Leacock, Staff Officer, and Lieut. Hughes, Acting A. D. C., for their valuable services throughout the expedition.

I annex an original letter of yesterday's date from the Political Resident, handsomely commending the exertions of the troops, and setting forth the results arrived at; and also a letter, No. 2 of this day's date, from Lieut. Colonel Woollcombe, in continuation of his previous one forwarded with my letter to you of the 1st instant; and in conclusion I willingly add my testimony to the cheerful behaviour, exemplary good conduct, and excellent spirit that prevailed among all classes of the force during the whole time that they were in the field; nor can I omit the services of Captain Clements, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, and his subordinate with the force, Conductor D'Emden, for the zealous and able manner in which the troops were on all occasions supplied with provisions and water, under difficult circumstances.—I have, &c.,

J. A. R. Raines, Brigadier General,
Commanding at Aden.

From Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Merewether, C. B., Resident.
To Brigadier General Raines, C. B., Commanding Field Force.

Camp, near Aden, 8th January 1866.

Sir,—As the troops will re-enter Aden to-morrow morning, I would wish before parting to offer you my best thanks for the cordial assistance you have afforded me during the late operations. I would also beg that you would be kind enough to convey to the whole force my warmest thanks for their exertions, which have, I trust, produced results that will be of the greatest value to Government, and of immense benefit to the garrison and residents in Aden.

It has already been a pleasurable duty to lay before Government an account of the operations carried out at first by the field force, then under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Woollcombe, C. B., R. A. I shall now have the further gratification of bringing to notice the after proceedings of the force, since you assumed command, and which have brought the expedition to so successful a close. In doing so I shall bear most willing testimony to the readiness with which the difficulties have been encountered, that are consequent on entering a perfectly unknown and hostile country, with the constrained means essential to quickness, and to the cheerful manner in which long marches and movements, extended often to late in the day, have been endured.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

W. L. Merewether, Lieut. Colonel,
Resident.

From Lieutenant Colonel Woollcombe, C.B., Commanding R.A., Aden,
To the Brigade Major, Aden.

Aden, 9th January 1866.

Sir,—I had the honour, on the 23rd December 1865, to address a letter to the Brigadier General Commanding at Aden, informing him of the success on the previous day of the field force then under my command; not anticipating that this would be my last opportunity, and intending on the termination of the expedition to submit a general report, in which I should have mentioned my obligations to individual officers, I omitted doing so on the occasion above referred to, and trust that I may now be permitted to tender my thanks to Lieutenant Colonel Sandwith, Captain Valentine, Captain Hardy, and Lieutenant Walker, the officers commanding the various detachments of Infantry and Artillery, for the zeal they displayed, and to the officers and men of the detachments themselves for the praiseworthy cheerfulness with which they bore the fatiguing nature of the duty on which they were employed that day.

To my Staff Officer, Lieutenant Leacock, I am also indebted far his activity, and the assiduity with which he carried on his duties during the short tenure of my command.

I would finally beg to place on record my obligations to the Resident, Lieutenant Colonel Merewether, C.B., who accompanied the column to Beer Saeed, and to whose foresight in timing our immediate advance, instead of waiting till the following morning, as he was advised to do by one of the Sultans, our success was ensured by the complete surprise of the marauders.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. D. Woollcombe, Lieutenant Colonel, R. A.,
Commanding Aden,
Late Commanding Arabian Field Force.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—15th Feb.

Before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq., Senior Magistrate, President. Members C. H. Benn, and Basker Soonderjee, Esquires.)

House Assessment Appeals.—All the cases fixed for hearing before this Court yesterday were appeals against the rate of house assessment made by Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, hence as the decision of one effected all the remainder similarly, consequently only one was entered upon, which was an appeal from Messrs. Vurjeevandass and Narotumdass Madhowdass.

In this case the appellants were assessed at the rate of Rs. 7,200 per annum, subsequently it was reduced to Rs. 6,000 per annum and it was against this latter rate of assessment that they appealed.

Mr. Keir, solicitor, appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Leathes for the Municipal Commissioner, who took a preliminary objection, observing that the rates of house assessment were still incomplete, inasmuch as the certificates were not yet signed in the Commissioner's book, and while they remained unsigned there was no cause of complaint. In support of this objection Mr. Leathes read several sections of the Municipal Act; observing at the same time that, if appeals of the present premature description were held to be good by the Court, an endless amount of trouble, inconvenience, and unnecessary expenditure, would be entailed upon the Commissioner and a portion of his establishment in order, either to refute them, or prove the groundlessness of their nature.

Mr. Keir contended that his clients had a just ground of appeal, for having been assessed in the first instance at Rs. 600 per month, and subsequently at the rate of Rs. 500 per month, which latter rate his client saw inserted in the Commissioner's book, they very naturally imagined they were permanently assessed at that rate, against which they appealed, finding it to be an exorbitant rate. With regard to all the certificates remaining still unsigned and undelivered to the parties assessed, that surely, Mr. Keir observed, was a matter which the Commissioner was responsible for, as it undoubtedly was that functionary's duty to sign and deliver the certificates to the parties assessed.

The President suggested that, in order to obviate similar appeals, and save the Commissioner from trouble, &c, a public notice should be given when the rates were completed and the certificates were ready for delivery. This notice should distinctly notify that no appeals against the rates would be heard ten days after the publication thereof. Such a notification, the President observed, would bring matters to an issue at once, and save all parties from unnecessary trouble and inconvenience.

After a consultation between the solicitors, and Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, it was agreed to adopt the measure suggested by the President with as little delay as possible. The appeal was then dismissed, the remaining ones on the file abiding by the same decision.

FORT POLICE COURT.—15th February

(Before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq.)

Disobedience of Lawful Commands.—John Taylor and Henry Winke, seamen of the British ship *Merwanjee Framjee*, were placed at the bar, charged withwilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

The captain stated that on Wednesday last he ordered Taylor to go to his duty, which he refused.

The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge, and Taylor was sent to the House of Correction for two weeks, Winke was ordered to be sent on board.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—15th Feb.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Rash and Negligent Navigation.—Hussoo Nugroo, Tookia Hussoo, Gunjool Tolloo, Oodree Buljore, and Somwar Heera, the crew of a boat belonging to Messrs. Nicol and Co., were charged with navigating a vessel so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to other persons.

Mr. Crawford appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Hore for the defendants.

George Henry, Esq., sworn—I am Superintendent of the affairs of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in Bombay. On Monday last, the 12th inst., about half-past 5 o'clock in the evening, I left the pier head of the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon in my gig, pulled by six Chinamen, to proceed to the shipping in the roads. When I was about 150 or 200 yards from the pier head, I saw the defendants' boat sailing down the harbour across my track. It was a half European and half native-built boat, with a latten sail. It was a short boat and very easily handled. She was sailing with the wind, well free. The wind was north-westerly. If that boat had continued in the direction she was going when I first saw her, and had I continued going as I was going, there would have been no collision. When I neared the boat I perceived that defendants were keeping their boat away, having starboarded the helm. Had my boat continued rowing, and the sailing boat continued in her altered course, there must have been a collision; consequently I backed my oars. As soon as I had done this, defendants put their helm aport and ran into my boat, hitting my boat on the port side. My boat was cut down below the water's edge and a hole was made sufficiently large to have sunk her in a few seconds. I produce a correct drawing of my boat, showing the damage done. I at once jumped into the defendants' boat, and one of my crew did the same. The remainder of my crew sat on the starboard side, so listing my boat over until the broken part was out of the water. There would not have been the slightest difficulty on the part of the defendants in avoiding a collision. The first defendant, Hussoo Nugroo, was steering the boat; the other defendants were sitting in the stern sheets. I am able to say that they saw me, because I was looking at them and they were looking at me. After that I brought them on shore, and directed that they should be given into the custody of the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hore.—When I first saw the defendants' boat, I did not call out to them, because there was no necessity, as I did not anticipate any accident. I called out to them when their boat was 30 or 40 yards from me. Native boats so rigged in a squall usually luff up and shake the sail,—letting the sheet fly. What I mean by sailing free is that she could have steered ahead or astern of me at pleasure. At the time of this occurrence, I was not aware that the boat belonged to Messrs. Nicol and Co. I never met with a similar accident before.

By the magistrate—I considered that the defendants' boat was navigated in so rash and negligent a manner as to endanger human life. I consider that my life was in danger.

Three other witnesses were examined—a syrang in the Mazagon Dockyard, a syrang on board the P. and O. Company's steamer *Colaba*, and the coxswain of Captain Henry's gig; in their opinion the collision occurred owing to the fault of the defendant Hussoo, who could have had no difficulty in avoiding the collision.

Further enquiry was then postponed until Wednesday next.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—15th Feb.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Mungesh Purshotum vs. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Settna

Mr. Thacker appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Acland and Mr. Jehanghir for the defendant.

The action was brought to recover Rs 700 as damages by reason of the defendant, a member of the Parsee Punchayet, and his men, destroying two tents, the property of the plaintiff.

From the facts of the case stated by Mr. Thacker, it would appear that the land on which the tents were pitched has been in dispute between the plaintiff and the members of the Parsee Punchayet, and that the parties had already appeared before a magistrate in consequence of a row which occurred, about the latter part of December 1865, between the men stationed by each of the parties to guard their rights to the piece of land. It appeared that the men of the Punchayet destroyed two tents on that occasion, which the plaintiff had pitched upon the spot; and the action was brought in respect of the damage done at that time to the plaintiff's tents.

The defendant is one of the members of the Punchayet, and as the other members had not been summoned as parties to the suit, and as there appeared to be no proof that the damage was done by order of this defendant only, the plaintiff's attorney found it difficult to proceed with the case. An adjournment was applied for, to which Mr. Acland objected; and after some further discussion, the plaintiff elected a nonsuit.

SPORTING.

In consequence of the funeral of the late Mr. Spencer Compton taking place yesterday afternoon, and as a mark of respect to the deceased, the Races announced for the afternoon were postponed. It is a pity the announcement that they would not be held was not made in the daily papers yesterday morning, inasmuch as it would have saved some hundreds of people from disappointment.

The following are the Terms of the Hurdle Race to be run on Saturday the 17th instant:—

A Hurdle Race.—Rupees 400 from the Fund. Entrance 10 G. M. Weight for age. Byculla standard raised 2 stone. R. C. over six hurdles. Three horses, the property of distinct owners, to start, or the public money will be withheld. To close and name the day before the Race.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PARTNERSHIP LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In an article on the above subject in your issue of this morning an assertion was made,—as to my reasons for following a certain course,—which could not have been known to the writer of the article as true, and which in point of fact was untrue.

I am therefore compelled to take up my pen, to contradict your remarks "as to the petulant threat which Mr. Bogie threw out, and which *emanated simply from the supposed slight the Chamber had received at the hands of Government*, that if a motion was made approving of the Bill, he would move as an amendment that the Chamber should refrain from giving their assent to the measure." The fact being that even had the Government of India's letter dated Calcutta 19th December been received in due course by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and a general meeting of its members held a month ago, I should have voted for (or if necessary moved) an amendment that the Chamber should refrain from giving their assent to the measure.—Yours &c.

JAMES BOGIE.

Bombay, 15th February.

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF FRAUD.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Cases of fraud and dishonour in mercantile transactions occur in Bombay so frequently, that we stand much in want of some Association, whose special duty it would be to watch over and protect the interests of merchants, and, when needful, to prosecute delinquents. What individuals cannot, or will not, do, a society such as I indicate could effect, if properly supported by the European and native merchants of Bombay. The mere existence of such a society would have a beneficial effect upon the community, and if it were generally known that the committee were resolved to prosecute and expose guilty parties, in every instance admitting of proof, and that the names of such individuals would be recorded in the "black book" of the Association, the commercial atmosphere would soon become clearer, and the annual subscription which each member of the Association would have to pay, for legal and other charges, would be trifling, when considered with reference to the advantages to be derived from connection with such an institution. Perhaps some of your readers will favour us with their ideas on the subject and thus oblige

A MERCHANT.

A GRIEVANCE IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—You will confer a very considerable boon on myself as well as on a number of fellow sufferers, by permitting me to draw the attention of Government, through the columns of your valuable paper, to the following *anything but imaginary* grievance. Government, with due and humane consideration for the well-being of their servants, have ruled that subordinates of the P. W. D., who by virtue of their duties are of all Government servants, most constantly exposed to the baneful influence of the Indian sun, shall not remain *at any one station* longer than five years at the utmost, and under certain circumstances, where local causes tend to aggravate the probable effects of a deleterious climate, that period has been reduced to three and even to two years. I regret to say, however, that to all intents and purposes, this rule has become a mere myth, for it is a well-known fact, of the reality of which Government may easily convince themselves, that there are at present some fortunate individuals who have been permitted to cool their heels for the last six or seven years in the comparatively cool and healthy stations of the Deccan and other salubrious localities, whereas many of their less favoured brethren are being hurried at railway speed into eternity, or premature decay, by an unduly prolonged residence in the malarious jungles of North-Canara and similar purgatorial regions. His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, always inclining towards fairness and mercy, will, I trust, adopt immediate measures to render the well intentioned rules on that subject somewhat less absolute than they are at present. He will be pleased to consider that it is seldom, if ever, in the power of a subordinate to restore by a two years' or eighteen months' trip to England a shattered constitution, shattered, too, in the service of Government, but that he must stand or fall by whatever indulgences they are pleased to mete out to him, and that the least therefore the subordinate expects is to see these "meteings out" to be conducted with as liberal a spirit as possible.

MASON.

Carwar, 10th February.

A HINT TO THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—As I have been a long resident of Kurrachee, allow me, through the medium of your journal, to suggest to the Indian Carrying Company the advisability of introducing omnibuses into Kurrachee. They should have their stables in the native town, where all the mercantile business is carried on, and the passengers that go to and fro to the railway station would avail themselves of their conveyance. To a large number of workmen employed at Keamaree, the Carrying Company would be a great boon, and, in the meantime, profitable. The pleasure-seekers and vow-makers, who daily go to Mugger Peer, would find this enterprise a speedy and less expensive mode of conveyance, and would make their visits more frequently to the hot-water springs than they now do. Mugger Peer is about nine miles from the camp, and the existing fare is from nine to twelve rupees for a two horse carriage per diem to that place. The passengers coming from Kotree by the Sind Railway have been great sufferers in consequence of there not being a fixed time observed by the gharrywallahs to be present at the McLeod railway station to convey them to their residence or place of business on their arrival by train. On various occasions I have known passengers to telegraph from Kotree to Kurrachee to have a carriage waiting at the station house on the arrival of the train. If the Carrying Company were to run their omnibuses in connection with the working of the railway time tables, the passengers would be saved a great deal of inconvenience, and they would also find the fare far lower than those charged by the Sindhee gharrywallahs. The Indian Carrying Company should advertise in the Kurrachee journals their time of arrival and departure from their appointed places so as to prevent disappointment. I must not forget to mention the great advantages the workmen at the railway workshops would derive should this suggestion be adopted. In conclusion, I have to say that the Bombay Carrying Company would find this speculation a well paying one. They should also ply their vehicles for the conveyance of merchandise to and from the shipping and to the various warehouses in the town and the railway station. The mercantile community have been great sufferers for the want of a better class of conveyance for their goods, and would be most willing to patronise any enterprise that would be introduced for their interest and support.

A KURRACHEEITE.

Bombay, 15th February.

THE CHURCH SERVICES.

To the Editor of the Madras Times.

Sir,—If you will kindly insert in your columns the enclosed racy extract from a letter addressed by the Bishop of Melbourne to his clergy you may help to correct the tendencies of extreme parties, and oblige

MODERATOR.

"Whereas it hath been represented to me that certain diversities in the mode of conducting the services of the Church, other than authorised by the rubric of the Book of Common Prayer, have risen in this diocese: know ye, therefore, that for the appeasing of all such diversities I have by my discretion taken order as follows:—

"No portions of the service of the Church shall be sung or intoned, except such as are expressly authorised by the rubric; and there shall not be introduced into the service, either on the ground of ancient usage, or because it has been adopted in some churches in England, or on any other pretext whatever, any ceremonial which is not directed or sanctioned by the Book of Common Prayer.

"C. Melbourne."

POONA

Arrival of Troops.—The A-E Battery Royal Horse Artillery arrived at Kirkee from Nusseerabad on Tuesday last, under the command of Captain T. M. Harris, consisting of three Commissioned officers, one Surgeon, one hundred and three non-commissioned officers, and rank and file.—*Observer*, Feb. 15.

We understand that Government have ordered Mr. Mathews, one of the Dockyard Engineers, to examine and report upon the defects of the machinery set up last year at Sir Jamsetjee's bund to supply water for the use of the camp inhabitants. We hear that Mr. Mathews with the assistance of a Parsee Engineer who has been lately engaged by Captain Sellon to work the machinery, has examined the work, and on Monday last they worked the engine, but in several places the pipes have bursted, and the water was wasted, and did not reach the reservoir at the ordnance compound. It is said that the machinery is found to be very defective as it has been placed four or five feet above the level of the bund, consequently water could not be drawn with such force, neither is it filtered, more over the building in which the machinery is placed is considered quite unsafe, as when the machinery is at work the whole of the building shakes, and the arches and other have already cracked; consequently there will be no chance of providing water to the camp this year, unless the old bullock system is adopted. We do not know who is to be blamed for all these defects, and the delay in not providing water to the camp, the bund should have been set to work from the beginning of last month, we therefore hope that Government will lose no time in adopting measures for working the machinery. We have no doubt that Captain Sellon will do his best to provide water as soon as possible, should Government authorize him.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

The Lieutenant Governor will, we understand, leave Calcutta for Pooree and Cuttack on Sunday morning, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief. It is also, we hear, his intention to visit Chittagong before returning to Calcutta.—*Englishman, Feb.* 9.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Mr. Justice Morgan has been appointed Chief Justice of Agra. We say Chief Justice of Agra, because we do not as yet know what else to call him; the High Court not having yet been established. But he has been appointed or is to be Chief Justice, and will come to Agra shortly.

We think it a matter of great congratulation that a Judge with the reputation of a sound lawyer and thorough acquaintance with legal procedure, has been nominated to this post. With Mr. Justice Morgan at the head of the judicial and Mr. Cust at that of the revenue executive of these provinces, there will be every prospect of a sound, legal, and effective administration.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 10.

AN IMAGINARY DIALOGUE.

(*From the Delhi Gazette*, Feb. 10.)

BHOOTAN TERRAIE, 28th January.

"I paid a visit to the heights" a few days since, and on arrival my friend accosted me thus: "Terraie-wala my boy you are in luck's way, this day you will witness a rare show, an interview between the representative of the Emperor of the Boots and that of Her Britannic Majesty." Presently appeared what seemed to be a drunken coolee on a starved and drunken tattoo. Other coolees were clutching hold of the one on the tattoo by the arms and legs, and still more had hold of the tail, head, and legs of the four-footed animal. Clearly I thought, the man is so drunk that he must be protected against the tattoo; and the tat so drunk that he must be protected against the man. Just then, out stepped the R. B. M., made obeisance to the man on the tattoo, shook hands with the former, and led him to a chair.

R. B. M.—(*Eagerly*) to Coolee. Where are the guns?

Coolee.—Where is the money?

R. B. M.—If you don't give up the guns, I will come and take them.

Coolee.—How are you off for mules?

R. B. M.—(Completely staggered, cogitates.)

Coolee.—(To the rescue.) Why did you not give me a salute according to the dustoor?

R. B. M.—Can't salute without guns.

Coolee.—If I had known you had no more guns I would have lent you more.

R. B. M.—But we have more guns.

Coolee.—Then why not bring them up, I'll promise not to take any more.

R. B. M.—Old birds are not to be caught by chaff.

Coolee.—(Smiling a ghastly smile.) Humph!

R. B. M.—But old chap, about those guns, *do* give them up.

Coolee.—Give me 20,000 rupees more.

R. B. M.—Can't, those horrible papers would get hold of it, and howl.

Coolee.—Not a bit, give it on the sly, *I* wont tell.

R. B. M.—I can't afford it.

Coolee.—Skittles! Why, you are spending more than half a lac a day.

R. B. M.—Don't say any more about it we'll see.

Coolee.—All right, then that's settled. By the way, what do your losses amount to?

R. B. M.—They have been very considerable; in the first place, Prestige.

Coolee.—What's that?

R. B. M.—Hum ha! I'll ask my Maharajah.

Coolee.—I understand. An imaginary creation that you call St. George and the Dragon. A thing made of mud and water to which you English do poojah, like us.

R. B. M.—Well! yes! something of that sort.

Coolee.—But did this creation, this patron Saint of yours, gain prestige by bullying little boys, I thought he hits boys of his own size. Do you really think that subtle, sublime essence, "honour and glory can be distilled from humps, or pips of oranges!

R. B. M.—I'll ask my chota Maharajah.

Coolee.—But what have your losses been in real life, flesh and blood. I've heard that more than thirty coolees and gareewans corpses have been counted in one day, in more than one place too.

R. B. M.—Those sort of people don't count.

Coolee.—I thought they did, look at the *Eagle Speed.* However you know best.

R. B. M.—They don't count I assure you.

Coolee.—I thought you called yourselves a humane nation. Why do you drag all these wretched people from their homes, and leave their families to starve.

R. B. M.—They don't starve, we pay them well.

Coolee.—You are wrong. These bullocks and carts from their only means of subsistence. Their families are in debt to the Bunnea to pay for them, the man dies, hundreds of miles may be, from his home. His bullocks die too, and he is robbed by his companions of the money he has earned. In the absence of man and bullocks, his patch of ground has not been cultivated and his wife and children, especially in a season of scarcity like the present, starve and die a lingering death.

R. B. M.—But war is an unavoidable necessity, and must be carried on at any price.

Coolee.—Where the necessity that your great English nation should war with such a starveling as myself, living daily from hand to month?

R. B. M.—Why did you break our Envoy's nose?

Coolee.—We hinted, begged, entreated, warned, threatened, he would go on in spite of all, what more can I say.

R. B. M.—Why shouldn't he enter your country?

Coolee.—The Englishman's home is his castle, why not the Bootea's also?

R. B. M.—But you committed depredations in our territory, and would not listen to our appeals for satisfaction.

Coolee.—We did not commit depredations, some of our subjects may have done so.

R. B. M.—But the rulers of a nation are responsible for the acts of their sujects.

Coolee.—Indeed! I heard you had just ruled otherwise with reference to that *Alabama* and *Shenandoah* business.

R. B. M.—Now you are at sea, out of your depth in fact. You could not possibly understand that little business.

Coolee.—When the Scotchman, Paul Jones, plundered your coasts and burnt your ships, did you put the King and Parliament in prison?

R. B. M.—Not exactly, but you are at sea again, I am a bad sailor.

Coolee.—Well! take the Goojurs near Meerut, inside your own territory, they are always cattle-lifting from their neighbours and you have not yet been able to prevent it. You engage police and try to catch the guilty, you don't harm the homes of the innocent.

R. B. M.—In that case, when beyond endurance, we stop it in a very effectual way, we punish the head of the village.

Coolee.—Without proof of guilt?

R. B. M.—In your case we proved to our *entire satisfaction* that your rulers were guilty, so we made war to punish *them.*

Coolee.—Do you know that they are the only ones you *have not* punished, you have given them Rs. 50,000 a year; you have *rewarded* them handsomely, they never collected that amount, and had to deduct expenses of collection.

R. B. M.—I'll ask my chota Maharajah. Meanwhile, between ourselves, what is the best opinion of the conduct of our Envoy?

Coolee.—The English are a mighty and brave nation. Your Commissariat Sergeant kicked my brother behind and hurt him very much, and your Seikh sentry knocked down my nephew with the butt end of his musket, when they were impertinent.

R. B. M.—But our Envoy?

Coolee.—Sahib! the English are a mighty nation. Rooshtum was one of many, but to return to our muttons. How many sepoys have you lost?

R. B. M.—Can't say. Have not counted up yet.

Coolee.—You had better do so, and count up those who die at their homes and on their way there, or others will do it for you as sure as eggs are eggs.

R. B. M.—It does not matter much. They won't trouble much about them.

Coolee—Why not?

R. B. M.—Oh! because they are *black.*

Coolee.—But they are kicking up a great raw just now about the Jamaica blacks.

R. B. M.—That's quite a defferent affair.

Coolee.—How so? If the English people sympathize with revolutionary blacks, surely they will sympathize with loyal black soldiers.

R. B. M.—You don't understand. The Jamaica blacks were slaves, but are now free men. The soldier was a free man, but don't you see he has enlisted. He has placed himself under the protection of Government, you may kill any number of soldiers, and call it service, and then it is not murder, but protection. For instance, suppose I became altogether devoid of reason, and ordered a regiment to drown itself, they are bound to do so instantly. This we call discipline.

Coolee.—You are a very strange and curious people, no wonder we natives cannot understand you. But don't they call the disciplinarian, as you call it, to account sometimes, as in the Walcheren expedition and Mhow march?

R. B. M.—(Getting very excited.) There you go again. Those troops I tell you were *white.*

Coolee.—I apologize. But between ourselves you *must* know, (for the Competition Walla knew) that you need never have placed the troops where you did, and that for eight months of the year. *The Teraie protects itself.*

R. B. M.—I'll ask the biggest Maharajah and the great, good, and gracious Queen of England this time.

Coolee—The truth is, you don't understand our customs and we don't understand yours; but I honestly believe that our's are far superior.

R. B. M.—In what way.

Coolee.—In the first place, we are far superior in the art of war. For instance, we would never have scattered our forces as you did, placed them in utterly untenable positions and tempted an enemy to attack us in detail. In what big books did you read that troops could live without water?

R. B. M.—True, that was a perfectly unintelligible blunder.

Coolee.—Then again, we are much more humane. We took care of your men when helpless, and in our power, and fed them, though starving ourselves, see how fat they were, you, again, killed our helpless people when they put up their hands for quarter.

R. B. M.—(Begins to doubt whether vaunted civilization is getting the best of the argument.) Well, Gooroojee! you are not half a bad fellow. I wish I had formed your acquaintance earlier.

Coolee.—Well, sahib! all your sahibs up here are very good people, but your chota Maharajah (pointing significantly to his forehead.)

R. B. M.—What of him?

Coolee.—Excuse my military frankness but—has he not lost some of the buttons of his brain?

R. B. M.—Rooksut! Gooroojee! Rooksut!

Exit Coolee in garb of Gooroo Llama.
(Attendant coolees sing.)

For we are all jolly, jolly barbarians,
For we are all jolly barbarians every one."

LETTERS FROM NOWSHERA, No. III.

(*From the Pioneer*, Feb. 7.)

From Captain Torthorwold to his Brother in England.

NOWSHERA, 31st January.

My Dear Jack,—So there is mourning in the dovecots of Belgravia, and the mothers of Tyburnia refuse to be comforted, for their daughters remain on their hands unsought by the eligibles of the land, nor does a single matrimonial offer come except from those *Pariahs* and "detrimentals," the younger sons of the age! I am not at all astounded by this news; on the contrary, I can readily believe it, for out here exactly the same complaint is rife, and maternity is in arms against this scandalous neglect of those virgin charms which, in the good old days, were sure to land their possessor amongst the ranks of the upper ten thousand: (that is, in India, the Civil Service.) "Whence this great change?" you ask, and you suggest,—being a married man and having a slight acquaintanceship with milliners' bills,—that the inordinate extravagance in dress of our nineteenth-century beauties is the real cause of these anti-matrimonial tastes of our bachelors. Bosh, Jack, all bosh and humbug; I don't believe that any man really in love ever gave one thought to the cost of his enslaver's dress, for it suffices him to see that her costume is bewitchingly pretty and in perfect taste, that it becomes her admirably, and that it perfectly eclipses in beauty or magnificence the gorgeous garments of rival charmers. Just imagine an ardent lover when, by good chance, he happens to catch a peep at a tiny foot and trim ankle, immediately appraising the cost of the brodegiun which covers it, or fancy the same swain attempting to value "the duck of a bonnet," which is perched upon the tresses that have ensnared his soul. No, no, that is not the reason for the non-matrimonial instincts of our *jeunesse doree*; but the real truth is that now-a-days we don't fall in love at all in the real signification of the term, but are content to admire without longing to possess, and prefer the known pleasure of bachelorhood to the unknown comforts of married life. We don't love at all, I say; and we have therefore expunged the word from our vocabularies altogether, substituting in its stead the verb "to spoon," which signifies a certain amount of ludicrous sentimentality, but carries with it no ulterior signification. Thus when of old it used to be said that Tom or John loved Mary or Jane, everybody understood that they were advancing on the road to the altar, but in these times when one hears that Reginald "spoons on" Pamphilia, nobody for a moment supposes that it will lead to matrimony. We are all too much in love with our divine selves to care heartily for any one else; our likes and dislikes are feeble, being nearly smothered in our egotism; those who are eligible for a marriage, as far as worldly circumstances are concerned, have too many pleasures of their own to wish for a wife; those who are badly off will not marry except to better their circumstances by taking a rich spouse; altogether, matrimony is dying out. Young Plantagenet de Crecy, with all the happiness that wealth can bring, at his command, spoons on the lovely Gwendoline whenever he meets her, and she flatters his vanity by spooning in return; but why, he asks, should he marry her when Mademoiselle Lais of Brompton and Miss Thais of St. John's Wood are quite as good looking, quite as spooney, and much more jolly? On the other hand, dashing Captain Scattertin has shown marked attention to Annie Barencres, but how is it possible for him to wed a penniless bride without being obliged to retrench his expenses, a sacrifice to be demanded by love, but not by spooning? In the olden times, if a rich girl loved a poor man, could not gain her parents' consent, she thought little of making midnight flitting in his company to the shrine of the Blacksmith at Gretna Green, but even the most imaginative and romantic person in the world could not picture a nineteenth-century heiress eloping with a man merely because she loved him better than the whole world. The short of it is, that we all of us, both men and women, have become so selfish that we are incapable of love in its pure self-denying, self-sacrificing sense; we men are too languid either to inspire or to feel an ardent passion; we dawdle through life bent on gaining the greatest quantity of pleasure with the least quantity of trouble; we lazily sun ourselves in the smiles of our Phrynes and Aspasias; and we carefully avoid any chance, like that of marriage, which might entail on our shoulders future care and responsibility. As for the other sex, they certainly do seek after husbands with undoubted pertinacity, but with them, as with men, it is all selfishness from beginning to end; they want to marry in order to enhance their own importance, to enjoy greater freedom, to lead a life of luxury, to get rid of home control, to have a household under their immediate command (I believe every woman to be a tyrant at heart), and, in short, for a thousand other reasons, with not one of which has love any part. Hence it comes to pass, that between the man's repugnance to marriage and the woman's eager pursuit of it, matrimony is at a dead lock, and so it will remain until healthier times arrive, when a man will be ready to sacrifice all his bachelor comforts for the great gain of a loving wife, and a woman will be prepared to accept the worldly position of the man she loves, instead of as now expecting that his means and style of living should equal those of her own parents. And when that day comes, I will don Dr. Cumming's robes, and will prophesy a speedy Millennium.

The row in the country with the barbarous name has come to an end, and the troops have returned to quarters, with no other honorable scars than those resulting from blistered feet, and with no other *souvenirs* of their glorious toil than severe colds in the head. Prompted by zeal and *esprit de corps*, I walked out to meet the returning warriors, and to welcome them back to their Lares and Penates; but my ardour was rather damped by the rain which continued to pour in torrents all that morning, converting the muddy, cross-country road into a very fair type of the *facilis descensus averni.* Had I remained comfortably in bed, I am not certain that this opening of the flood-gates of Heaven would not have been rather enjoyable, for, Rochefoucauld says, "there is something pleasant in the misfortunes of even our best friends;" but whilst slipping along that thrice confounded highway, my feelings were anything but pleasurable, since I was forced into a pretence of gladness and mirth, whilst being in reality in an intensely doleful humour. Then too, I had to listen, over and over again, to recitals of the various pleasures and delights which had resulted from the expedition—how that there had been no end of jolly nights, of charming marches, and of sociable fun—and although it is, of course, very agreeable to a well-constituted mind to hear that one's friends have enjoyed themselves, yet a constant vaunting of the fact tends to make a man feel that there might be truth in the converse of the previously quoted aphorism, and believe that "there is something disagreeable in the happiness of even our best friends." I suppose that it is misanthropical and cynical to say this, but isn't it true after all? When your friend Tomkins has a legacy left him which raises him over your level, are you sincere in your congratulations? When Robinson, your *alter ego*, has a tremendously well-paid appointment conferred on him, are your rejoicings untainted with black envy? When Brown breaks the bank at Homburg, and flaunts his luck in your face, are you really delighted at his good fortune? When Jones marries that nice girl Charlotte, and you find, on visiting them, that they are supremely happy, do you verily, in most heart, rejoice that the match has turned out so well? I am sadly afraid that in all the above cases a modern and moderate Christian would be obliged to confess that, in the depths of his inward conscientiousness, he felt something not exactly of gladness—a something which hints to him that all these people have been luckier than himself, and that their good fortune is therefore rather objectionable when compared to his own ill-luck.

In going out to meet the troops I had to pass through a gorge in a low range of hills on the other side of the Cabul river, and I there saw a sight which, to me, (who am no geologist,) was very marvellous and unaccountable, although I dare say very easy of explanation to those who study the stones. The whole of the hills and the plains beneath them were thickly strewn with masses of detached rock—enormous fragments, weighing, I should think, from thirty to forty stones each, and these were not piled together in the fissures and gullies, as would have been the case if they had been torn of by the force of torrents, but were scattered over the very summits of the hills, some of them being perched in such precarious situations as to seem as if the slightest push would send them toppling over. Now, whence came these Titanic rocks, and how were they placed in their present positions? Were they carried there during the draining off of the waters after the diluvian period, or are they the results of volcanic action? If the former, how happens it that the rest of the valley is not strewn with these rocks; and if the latter, how could such tremendous volcanic action have acted in such a confined area? 'Pon my word, Jack, "it's one of those things which no fellow can understand," as my Lord Dundreary would say, and the puzzle will be found written on my brain when I die, even as Queen Mary of happy and Smithfield memory said, that "Calais" was inscribed on her heart. (By-the-bye, that was rather a cool joke of hers, just as if she had a heart!)

By Jove, if a man were to write down all the tales of the enormous "gooseberry" order that he hears daily in India, he might soon start as a penny-a-liner with every chance of success. It was but the other day that a travelling Munchausen gravely assured me that the practice of smoking exists in Burmah to such an extent, that the very infants in arms puff their cheroots alternately with taking a pull at the lacteal fount, whilst their fond mothers are such adepts that they inhale their tobacco through their ears! Well that isn't bad story in its way, but perfectly credible in comparison with a recent telegram which stated that the telegraphic wires in some parts of England had been broken by snow storms! By the Lord Harry, that must have been terribly heavy snow—heavier than platinum or any known substance, and I only wonder that anybody is left alive after such a terrible pelting of deadly missiles! But I will tell you a fact which will probably appear to you, living in the land of barleycorn, as a still greater romance than any of the foregoing. Beer is now selling at this station at Rs. 15 per dozen, that is thirty shillings and yet we are not all dead or bankrupt. Why this should be the case I know not. When I was in these parts some ten or eleven years since, the price of Beer was rupees ten per dozen and then Railways were unknown in India, whilst now we have an unbroken line from Calcutta to Delhi—a distance of over one thousand miles. If the only result of increased means of communication is to raise the price of necessaries by fifty per cent, I, for one sincerely wish that the railroads would collapse, entirely, with which devout aspiration, I remain, &c.

TOM TORTHORWOLD.

THE BEAUTY OF WICKEDNESS.

(*From the Saturday Review*, *Jan.* 13.)

It must be confessed that the professed philanthropists and humanitarians have had some grounds of complaint of late. The murder-market has not only been dull and inactive, it has also been singularly ghastly and unattractive. There has been a sad falling-off in the number of interesting and popular malefactors, and those who have trodden the tragic stage of homicide have been a painfully coarse downright sort of persons, with no aptitudes for the artistic properties of murder, and objectionably regardless of the finer feelings of a sympathetic audience. The Winsors and Forwards are of a type which all true patrons of heroic wickedness must hold in utter abhorrence. They cast a slur upon doctrines which have been the small but precious staple of agitation for many years. What can be said interesting and touching concerning an old woman whose business it is "to put away" little babies? Old women are an objectionable class, to begin with. Society likes its murderesses, if possible, to be young, pretty, and "of singularly interesting appearance." A girl, for example, gets offers of marriage in the intervals between her daily visits to the felon's dock is worth a hundred old hags. There is some credit and pleasure in making a fuss about her. First of all, it is absolutely certain that she never committed any murder at all. That requires no proof, whatever the evidence, whatever even her own confession, may say. And even if certain "damned spots," in the long run, are found to adhere rather pertinaciously to the white robe of her innocence, what an embarrassing wealth of extenuating circumstances is suggested to all right-feeling persons by the forlorn position of the victim! In the case of old women who "put away" little babies, things are not half so pleasant. Most men have pleasant associations connected with young women; and, again, associations not so pleasant connected with old ones. Chaperones often painfully contrast with their fair *protégées* and even high-nosed mammas have been known to make themselves offensive. To do battle, therefore, for a murderess averaging fifty is something very different from the same duty when performed for a sweet creature of eighteen. One has to grapple with and sternly suppress a host of vague suspicions suggesting wrinkles, scanty hair, teeth conspicuous by their absence or their colour, "the rheumatics," and, it may be, even snuff-taking. The generous ardour kindles slowly, and burns black and smoky, under such adverse conditions. Yet these conditions are all that have been vouchsafed to us of late. Neither have murderers of the other sex done anything to mend matters. The male homicides, besides the inherent fatal drawbacks arising from beards and trousers, has been recently of a sort whom it is difficult to vapour about. Pritchard, no doubt, posed well, and did his best to attract that sympathy which he had so often lavished upon others equally worthy. But, as a rule, your respectable well-brushed citizen does not readily make a popular murderer. Something like a class interest intervenes to nip sympathy in the bud. His case does not get hold of "the great body of the people." "The great body of the people" is still so deplorably unenlightened as to be apt to think that the man in broadcloth who commits murder deserves to be hanged. Thus, since Muller's trial, the opportunities for sentimental cant have been few and unsatisfactory. The torrent of that peculiar eloquence which frantically descants on the horrors of the "lonely cell," and, pointing out with impassioned and argumentative vehemence how extremely uncomfortable any one must feel on the eve of being hanged, calls on all "who have hearts" to pity the victim, has been comparatively dammed up of late. Forward seemed to promise a return of better things. We need not say the opportunity has been eagerly grasped at. Again the beauty of wickedness is held up to soothe and soften that obdurate public which still nourishes such coarse and antiquated notions about murderers as are implied in their execution. Rather unsuccessfully, it would appear, inasmuch as the great expounder, prophet, and preacher of the said beauty is reduced to the necessity of pathetically lamenting that various things in this man's way of committing murder have "especially set the public against him." One of these defects, in consequence of which he has failed of his due share of tender interest, is "a manner singularly affected and offensive in speech and writing" Really we do not see that the poor creature was much to be blamed for this. He only wrote and talked in a way which an assiduous perusal of some portions of the daily press must have led him to think highly popular, meritorious, and beautiful. He must, in his time, have seen a score or two of murderers written about as if they were the most important and interesting persons of their day. He had seen the number and size of their meals chronicled with the most painstaking accuracy, and a faithful record kept of the insolence or civility with which they received the visits and kind offices of the chaplain. In fact, he had been led to the conclusion that a good melodramatic murder, with plenty of rant and gesticulation afterwards, was superior to anything going for the purpose of creating a "profound sensation"—an object which evidently he had had dimly in view all his life, but which only became clear and attainable as his genius ripened and his solvency vanished. And then he is told that his manner of speaking and writing is offensive. If he ever saw the columns in which this notable charge was preferred, he might surely, with no small justice, ask whose fault it was? In any case, the circulation of a very nauseous but by no means innocuous cant, especially when it boasts to be the largest in the world, is not unworthy of a passing notice.

"The worst and wildest criminal," says our sage instructor, "when he steps down from the dock with the hours of his existence numbered, has a right to certain kind of respect. Think of that now. Respectability, it has been said, is the Englishman's idol, which he may indeed neglect or even offend, but never without untold pangs of conscience. And here we are apprised that respect is due to the very "worst and wildest" To be sure, it is only "a certain kind of respect." But what more could you have if you were a vestryman or even a licensed victualler? The foreman of the jury who delivers the verdict, and the very judge who passes sentence upon you, are only entitled to a certain kind of respect; no man is entitled to all kinds of respect. Every man has his own line, and you, the "worst and wildest," have yours. It is true that certain conditions are attached which are more or less onerous. You must, in order to have a right to this respect, be in the act of stepping down from the dock with your hours numbered. Well, the hours of most of us are numbered, and that, therefore, does not go for much. The stepping down from the dock is the peculiar feature. And here it may be asked why stepping *down* from the dock is especially insisted on? Why will not stepping up into the dock do as well? Ay, there is the rub. On stepping up, you may be, or may be considered to be, innocent. You may possibly be only an ordinary fellow-creature, with no prurient charm of blood and villany about you. On the final stepping down, which is here alone in question, you are arrayed in all the beauty of proven and attested wickedness. You may have a dark, you certainly have a deep, soul. You have no common nature now. You are very lovely, and we can talk about you by the hour.

The public, we are further told, "should recollect—and the point is not sufficiently remembered—that, of all forlorn positions, that of a prisoner under sentence of death is civilly the worst." What a dreadful reflection have we here! Just think of a poor fellow who had only poisoned three boys, and shot his wife and child, being in a forlorn position. What a mockery of civilization must ours be, in which such a state of things could exist! "In the eye of the law he is dead already; he has no longer a single right; he has no recognised communication with his fellows. This is really worse and worse. The man, on stepping down from the dock, was, as we have seen, entitled to a certain kind of respect; and here, by the operation of our horrid laws, he is considered, when in gaol after condemnation, to be as good as dead, say, by way of example, as any one of his five victims. Which constitutes the more forlorn position—to be dead in the eye of the law, or to be dead in the eye of nature, by reason of a bullet lodged in your brain by your own husband—we will not undertake to say. It is more interesting to hear what our duties on this occasion are; and we learn that, as we mean to hang this man, "we owe him the best effort we can make to comprehend him." Conscientiously believing that we have not wholly neglected that obligation, we read on to the next sentence, not without a certain feeling of awe and amazement. "It is not because he was a baker and a billiard-marker that he may not have touched great ideas by the skirt, as it were—ideas that tripped him up for want of the ballast of honesty and the capacity to carry them." The power of touching great ideas by the skirt is surely denied to bakers no more and no less than the rest of mankind. If Forward did touch great ideas by the skirt—is this, by the way, a periphrasis for "indecent familiarity"?—we trust, whatever the process may be like, it will not become general.

Now it is not going a little too far when a debauched ruffian is spoken of in this strain? It is not probable, is it not palpable, that this windy bombast is at once disgusting and pernicious? The half-educated millions who now take their daily impressions from their favourite paper not unnaturally consider this pinchbeck rhetoric to be a very fine and golden eloquence indeed. Forward read columns of trash like this last year and the years before. and felt, doubtless, that he was touching "great ideas by the skirt" all the while; and six months ago, aided by the devil and impecuniosity, he felt it was about time to carry these ideas into practice. The undeveloped Forwards of the present hour are most probably engaged in the same meritorious studies, convinced that they have "no common natures," and that it may be well to be entitled to "a certain kind of respect" once in their lives, at any rate, even if it should only be in stepping down from the dock. It is really about time to inquire whether the shortest and surest route to noisy sympathy and popularity of a certain sort should be the perpetration of a series of dastardly murders?

Experiments on the Cattle Plague at Edinburgh.—The action of local authorities in England contrasts unfavourably with that of the governing powers of Edinburgh. From the commencement of the outbreak, Dr. Smart has been conducting a series of elaborate investigations concerning the nature and treatment of the epizootic. A fourth report on the subject has just been published by that gentleman. The treatment advised in the reports would appear to have given encouraging results.

We cannot imagine any more heartless trifling with the hopes and feelings of brave men than first to confer a boon and then recklessly to withdraw it after a lapse of years, on some shallow and insufficient excuse. An act of this nature has just been perpetrated by the War Office in coolly intimating to the 75th Regiment that the year's service granted for Lucknow is rescinded, having been originally granted through "misconception." Let us hope that the 32nd which was hemmed in in Lucknow when the 75th came to its relief, may not be similarly treated.

Crime in the Army.—In the year 1864, the average number of effectives of the British army being 204,057, the number of convictions was 17,494 or 8·57 per cent. of the effective strength; this is a proportion which is lower than that in the previous year, but above the average of the preceding seven years. There were 460 instances of corporal punishment, being 0.22 per cent. of the effective strenght; this proportion is below the average. The number of men marked as deserters was, 1,438, being 0.70 per cent. of the effective strenght; and this proportion also is below the average.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE
Reserve Fund Ten Lakhs.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., Chairman.	Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.	Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
J. E. Grimm, Esq.	

Auditors.

Alex. Stewart, Esq.	Henry Brooke, Esq.

London Bankers.
The London and County Bank.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight .. .. at 2s. 0d per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11⅞d.
3 do. .. .. .. 1s. 11¾d.
2 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11⅝d
1 do. .. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
On demand .. .. .. at 1s. 11⅜d.

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1862, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do. do. .. 2s. 0¼d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

—Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. B. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11⅞d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ " "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ½ " "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 7th April 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 1d. "
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 2 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. .... 2s. 0⅝d. "
On demand .... 2s. 0½d. "
On Scotland do. ... } 2s. 0½d. "
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1865-6.
THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN ALLAN, Esq.	THOMAS LANCASTER, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq	JOSEPH R. MORRISON, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.	DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
	WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1⅛d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 1⅛d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. "
On Demand (Head Office).......... at 2s. 0¾d. "

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હિંદુશ્થાંન ચાંઇના જેપાંન
(લીમીટેડ.)

धी बाक भफ हीदुस्टान, चना, यङ ज्यापान
(लीमोटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up £1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund.......................... 103,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Donnald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 30 Frederick street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.........The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on The Banks of England, on Scotland or Ireland are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do, do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Capital—£1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 9 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ... ... at 2s. 1⅛d. per rupee.
4 " .. .. 2s. 1d. "
3 " ... ... 2s. 0⅞d. "
2 " ... ... 2s. 0¾d. "
1 " ... ... 2s. 0⅝d. "
On Demand 2s. 0½d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

Bombay, 1st January 1866. J. BEATTIE, Agent.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઆન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના
બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन यंड
चाइना बाक (लीमोटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
Capital—Fully Paid up.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—

6 months' sight ... 1s. 11⅞d.
5 " ... 1s. 11¾d.
4 " ... 1s. 11⅝d.
3 " ... 1s. 11½d.
2 " ... 1s. 11⅜d.
1 " ... 1s. 11¼d.
Demand ... 1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
16 " ... 6 "
" ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., Chairman.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. [illegible] do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. [illegible] do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 at 2s. 1d. "
Do. Demand .... }
Do. Scotland " .... } 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Ireland " .... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 " "
Do. 6 " .... 4 " "
Do. 12 " .... 5 " "

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd September 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Berradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d.
On Demand .... at 1s. 11⅜d. "

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
" 3 months' " 4 "
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 7 "

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0¼d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0⅛d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11⅞d. "

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000, shares of Ten Pounds each.

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Scholes, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.

Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Looans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 5 " "
" 12 " " 6 " "

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or sale of Securities ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours.........10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ......10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight................................. 2s. 1d. per rupee
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0¼d "
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 15th February 1866.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 shares of Rs 500 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
T. C. Hayllar, Esq., Chairman.
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pragjee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbboodass Pranjeewundass, Esq.
Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments on the security.

1st. Of landed Estate, [illegible] House Property, and real Property of all descriptions [illegible].

2nd. Of Government [illegible], Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.

3rd. Of Rates, [illegible] [illegible] sed under sufficient legal authority.

The Association [illegible] of Stocks and Shares on Commission [illegible] Bombay, up country, or in [illegible] custody of Government Paper, Scrip, [illegible], &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends thereon.

Bank and [illegible] Class Paper discounted. Deposits received for fixed periods.

Present Rates:
For 3 months 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 6 " "
" 9 " 7 " "
" 12 " 8 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)

By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.
Bombay, 21st January 1865.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)

ધી બામબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આશોશીએશન,
લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., Chairman.
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th February 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Sha of Rs. 400 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Vetrjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—
For 3 months .... 5 per cent.
" 6 " .... 6 " "
" 9 " .... 7 " "
" 12 " .... 8 " "

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ½ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A Credit Industrial Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

RACE GLASSES.—The best procurable are our three-sight Binocular Glasses.

No. 1.—Small size, Ivory with gilt mountings, and tortoise-shell eye pieces ... ...Rs. 70
" 2.—Do. do. Russia leather gilt mountings, metal eye pieces ... ... " 70
" 3.—Larger size, all black leather, with metal eye pieces ... ... " 65
" 4.—Do. Brown Russia with gilt mountings, metal eye pieces, and with rings and swivel to silk cord to carry the glass (without the case) over the shoulder... ... ... " 80
" 5.—Do. Mauve Russia and silver mountings, similar to No. 4 ... ... " 80

*** All the above have each three sights, "Theatre," "Field," and "Marine," and each Binocular has either a morocco folding case, or a leather sling case.

No. 6.—A large single sight Binocular of large field, black leather and metal frame ... ...Rs. 35
" 7.—Beautifully enamelled blue and flowered, with pearl dots, and mother o' pearl eye pieces, gilt mountings ... ... " 90

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SPITTOONS.—Electro-plated on white Metal with flowered Porcelain Pans, will not corrode or rust. From Rs. 5 to 35 each SOUNDY & Co.
7, Rampart Row.

MECHANICAL HAND-ORGANS, playing 30 Tunes, with real Brass Trumpet Pipes and Drum and Triangle accompaniment. SOUNDY & Co.

DUMPY LEVELS.—Just received a 10-inch Dumpy Level, with Mahogany case, tripod stand etc., complete. SOUNDY & Co.

CRUET STANDS.—Argentine Silver, with 6 or 7 Cut Glass Bottles, from Rs. 35 to 50.

HARMONIUMS.—An extensive assortment always kept in stock, small size in solid Oak cases, Five octaves of keys, expression stop. Rs. 150.

Larger instruments, varying in size and number of stops, from Rs. 350 to Rs. 850 each.
SOUNDY & Co.

TABLE GLASSWARE.—A large stock of handsomely Cut Glassware of the newest design and best Crystal Glass, in sets for one dozen persons, either with or without Dessert services, at prices varying, according to patterns, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 the set.

An illustrated sheet of the various patterns sent free by post on application. SOUNDY & Co.

LETTER WEIGHERS OR POSTAGE SCALES, with superior brass frame and beam, with bushed centres, warranted balanced. These scales are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be faultless, and are strongly recommended for their style of manufacture.

FIRST SIZE.—Letter Weigher with two distinct sets of Weights, viz., one set to weigh from ¼ ounce to 4 ounces, and one set to weigh from ¼ tola to 8 tolas.

Price of First Size Weigher and two sets of Weights as above, Rs. 12.

SECOND SIZE.—The scale and the stand all of solid brass, with 2 sets of Weights as above, Rs. 15.

7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
JUST RECEIVED PER "MALTA."

	Rs.	
Cumin's Manual of Civil Law. 2nd edition.. ...Rs.	17	8
Benfey's Dictionary, Sanskrit-English	45	0
Once a Week. Vol. 13. Illustrated...	6	8
In the Silver Age. By "Holme Lee"	4	8
The Treasury of Botany. By Lindley and Moore. 2 vols.	15	0
Lascelles on the Nature and Cultivation of Coffee ...	2	12
The Angels' Song. By T. Guthrie, D. D.... ...	1	4
Flaxman's Lectures on Sculpture, with 53 plates ...	4	8
Short Sermons for Hospitals and Sick Seamen. By the Rev J. B. Harbord... ...	3	8
Alfred Hagart's Household. By Alexander Smith. 2 vols ...	9	0
Every Man his own Lawyer. 4th edition	5	0
Selections from the Works of Tupper, with portrait...	3	12
The Prince and the Page. By the author of "The Heir of Redcliffe." Illustrated... ...	2	12
Patmore's Angel in the House, new edition ...	3	8
Finn's House in the Holy Land	4	8
Jones's Opthalmic Medicine. 3rd edition ...	9	8
Captain Gronod's Last Recollections	5	12
Stanford's Map of India, mounted in case ...	18	0
The Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson ...	2	12
Mercer's Church Psalter and Hymn Book ...	2	12
Do. Do. small size...	1	8
Speeches of Lord Macaulay. Cheap edition ...	2	12
D'Aguilar's Courts Martial	5	4
Ranking's Abstract. Vol 42. July to Dec. 1865 ...	5	0
Braithwaite's Retrospect. Vol. 54. July to Dec. 1865..	4	8
The Globe Shakespeare	3	0
Austin Elliot By Henry Kingsley	4	8
Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women. 3rd Series.	8	0
A Noble Life. By the author of "John Halifax." 2 vols	16	0
The Plant World. By E. Twining. Illustrated ...	3	12
Milman's Translation of the Agamemnon and Bacchanals	9	0
Chronicles of Carlingford—The Perpetual Curate ...	4	8
Trotter's History of the British Empire in India. Vol. 1	12	0
Byron's Prisoner of Chilon. Magnificently illustrated. By W. & C. Audsley	16	0
Tennyson's Poems. Illustrated by Millais, Hunt &c.	16	0
Do. do. richly bound in morocco ...	26	0

The following Books lately received are still available.

Popular Science Review. Vol. 4. Rs.	10	8
Gilbart's Works. Vol. 5. "The Logic of Banking"	12	0
The Grey Woman. By Mrs. Gaskell ...	2	12
Man and the Gospel. By T. Guthrie, D. D. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellanies. By Edward Irving... ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paul Peabody. By Percy B. St. John ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beeton's Annual. A book for the young, with coloured illustrations, 1866 ...	[illegible]	8
Thirty Years Among the Working Classes in United States	4	8
The Schoolmasters of Herondale	[illegible]	12
The Handy Horse Book. By a Cavalry Officer	2	12
Wylie's Book of Trades. Illustrated ...	[illegible]	8
The Illustrated London Almanac, 1866 ...	[illegible]	12
Bacon's Chart of the Atlantic Telegraph ...	[illegible]	0
The Dead Secret. By Wilkie Collins ...	[illegible]	0
Mackay's Lexicon of Freemasonry ...	[illegible]	12
Gilbart on Banking. 2 vols ...	16	0
Keye's Sepoy War. Vol 1. 4th edition ...	[illegible]	8
Willmott's Poets of the 19th Century, with 100 Engravings	9	8
Gems of Literature—Elegant, Rare and Suggestive, richly illustrated	8	0
A Round of Days, described in Poems by celebrated authors. Illustrated	16	0
The Prognosis in Consumption. By J. E. Pollock, M. D.	10	8
Romantic Tales. By the author of "John Halifax".	3	12
Faith and Victory: a story of the progress of Christianity in Bengal. By Mrs. Mullens ...	8	8
Waterloo. A Story of the Hundred Days ...	4	8
St. Olaves. By the author of Janita's Cross ...	3	12
St. Leonard's Handy Book of the Property Law ...	2	12
The Imitation of Christ: a new translation ...	3	12
Lindley's School Botany: new edition ...	4	4
The Arabian Nights, in one volume, richly bound in calf....	7	0

[illegible] Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Holloway's Pills.—The Liver and Kidneys.—The injurious effects of cold and piercing winds tell on the strongest frames, impair the functions of the skin, and thereby throw an undue proportion of blood on the internal organs. The only means of preventing disease under these circumstances consist in augmenting the secretions of the overgorged organs, which can be easily accomplished by Holloway's Pills. These will enable the liver and kidneys to relieve themselves safely and rapidly of their oppressive congestion, at the same time that they renew an equable circulation of the blood. This salutary step is gained without any drawback. Holloway's Pills purify and strengthen simultaneously; they improve the appetite, and permit its gratification without the bugbear of dyspepsia or worse disorders.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Jeffrey's Edinburgh India PALE ALE, in quarts, at Rs. 5½ per dozen, for Cash.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 9th February 1866.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Wood, October's brew, expected early in March. Orders registered by
LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 5th February 1866.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. 29 "
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 "
2 " pts. 14 "
Old Tom Rs. 20 "

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
1st September 1865.

CLARETS, from Messrs. BARTON and GUESTIER, Bordeaux:—
St. Julien.............. Rs. 16 per doz.
Margaux .... " 20 "
Bataill y.............. " 32 "
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
7, Church Lane, Fort.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.

They beg to draw attention to the following as having received special approval:—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. To the many in this country who under medical advice drink no other Wine than Champagne the Rs. 26 quality offers a trustworthy and economical beverage.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The Wines which really made, and have since sustained, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s reputation, are their fine qualities of Sherry. Of these beautiful Juices, the Amontillado (Rs. 36) most commands admiration. Associated with it is the Amoroso (Rs. 30), the subtle Aroma of which the true Sherry Drinker alone can fully appreciate.

BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good, and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.
ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do.	40
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality..........	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown..........	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints..........	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co..........	36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal..........	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal..........	28
Do. Do. Yellow Seal..........	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal..........	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule,..........	15
Do. Yellow Seal..........	28
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	25
Brandy, Vieux Cognac..........	34
Do. Brand a Crown..........	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal..........	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts..........	36
Do. Pints..........	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW on the Lower Malabar Hill Road, formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Longley. Apply to ARDASHAR LIMJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 6th February 1866.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A.," Bombay Gazette Office.

TO LET (with immediate possession), the Second Floor of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, fit for Offices or Dwelling-place. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, a ROOM suited for an Office, with Godowns attached, at No. 10, Rampart Row. Apply at the Alliance Bank of Bombay (Limited).

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO BE LET, part of the GROUND FLOOR of Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents

TO BE LET, an upper-storied BUNGALOW, which can accommodate two Families separately, has separate entrances, Stables, Cook-rooms, Houses for Servants, and Vehar Water Pipes with a Fountain, situated at Chinchpoogly, 3rd Bungalow from the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, ornext to Mr. BENNETT, Auctioneer. For particulars as to Rent &c, apply to HAJEE RHYMTOOLA SULLIMAN, at his Shop, on Parell Road, Byculla.

TO BE LET, convenient CHAMBERS, OFFICES, and GODOWNS in the Premises adjoining the Office of Messrs. Remington and Co., lately occupied by the G. I. P. R. Company. Apply to
KEIR, RAMSDEN AND PRESCOT.
6th February 1866.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET, at Matheran (with immediate entry), the large commodious and well furnished BUNGALOW, formerly known as Mr. Cartwright's Bungalow, and now as "Paradise Lodge." For Rent and other particulars apply to Mr. MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, at Messrs. M. and M. Cursetjee Cama & Co., Church Street, No. 1.
19th January 1866.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in the Fort, No. 24, Church Gate Street.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to Mr. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE [illegible] Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from [illegible] January 1866.
One [illegible] in Mody Street.
"[illegible] House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.
Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce [illegible] applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, [illegible]

"Tell Lea and Perrins that [illegible] highly esteemed in India, and [illegible] most palatable as well as [illegible] made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. forged.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

FOR SALE.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See Times, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large. See the Lancet, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of these unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs 1,5000,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.
Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice President.

George Durrant, Esq.	C. E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq.	D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq.	W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq.	G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq.	C. J. Cockburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund.................. 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.
Medical Officer.
Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.
Soliciters.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—G. Lucas Kemp, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to little more than two-thirds of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
G. LUCAS KEMP, Acting Secretary.
Bruce Lane, Bombay 1st February, 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed 2,000,000

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for year 1860	....	262,977	19	11
Do. do. 1861	....	292,402	19	11
Do. do. 1862	....	300,690	15	11
Do. do. 1863	....	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of	....	40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—Governor.
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—Deputy-Governor.
DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., Secretary.
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., Underwriter.
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., Actuary.
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., Medical Referee in Bombay.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras............	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	" MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	" DENT & Co.
Shanghai	" DENT & Co.
Mauritius	" BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	" DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	" DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ...	" MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	" ELDER & Co.
Sydney	" FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin............	" DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—On FRIDAY next, the 16th instant, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction, a quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of Blackwood Wardrobes, Sofas, Teapoys, Chairs, with and without arms, Dressing Table, &c., large office Table, Photographic Chemicals, Iodide of Potassium, Bromide Ammonium, Nitrate of Potash, Pure Citric Acid Sugar of Milk, &c. &c., Stereoscopic Views, Carte de Visite Albums, with Portraits, Passee Partout Frames, Silver and Gold Watches, Jewellery, a quantity of Ay Mousseux Champagne, Sherry Wine, Paper Hangings, nine cases of Matches, Trichinopoly Cheroots, Herring's Magnetic Brushes, large Magic Lanthorns, &c. &c.
AND AT 1 P. M.
A Mail Phaeton.

ON COMMISSION.

One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description fitted for the East Indies, by Sprague of Finsburry, London.

One Handsome Cottage Piano, with all the latest improvements, by Sprague of Finsburry, London.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer begs respectfully to inform his Customers and Friends that he has this day removed his business from House No. 25 to No. 8 Meadow Street just opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel, where orders will be thankfully received and attended to.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at his Rooms, No. 8, Meadow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel, the undermentioned Goods, landed from ex Royal Alice, viz.: 8 Cases containing Tumblers and Wine Glasses, and 2 Cases of Envelopes.

ALSO,

By order of the Officiating Shipping Master.

The Effects of the deceased persons, consisting of a very large valuable Ship's Tool Chest complete, Wearing Apparel and Sundries, &c.

BEER AND PORTER.

BASS BEER (in Quarts and Pints), bottled by Cameron and Saunders and Guiness Porter ditto bottled by Child. Can be had on application to the undersigned. These are of First rate quality, and can be confidently recommended.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
8, Meadow Street, Bombay, 16th February 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
20 Bales Grey Madapollams.
15 " " Shirting.
15 " " Jacconets.
7 " " T. Cloth.
2 Cases of Percussion Caps.
200 Gross Wooden Screws.
3 Cases T. Red Scarfs.
5 " " Sarries and Hoodnies
An Invoice of American Lamps.
A few of 6, 8, 10, and 12 Light Gas Chandeliers.
100 Muskets with Bayonets.
2,200 Rolls of Wall Paper,
On account of Ebramjee Moolna Adambhoy:—
2 Cases Ball Thread.
On account of Noordoodin Jiwakhan:—
150 Cwts. of Paper Mill Board.
On account of first purshaser:—
An Invoice of Gold and Silver Watches and Plated Waiters.

SALE OF SHARES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, near the Mercantile Bank, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P. M., by order of the Western India Finance and Exchange Association (Limited), the following Shares:—

On account and at the risk of Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff:—
10 Shares of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).
On account and at the risk of Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Bhownugria:—
1 Share of the Mazagon Land Reclamation Company (Limited).

SALE OF THE SHIP "PRINCE OF WALES."

Notice is hereby given, that the Ship Prince of Wales, will be sold by Public Auction, on account of the underwriters, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P. M., at their Rooms, in the Marine 3rd Street. The Ship will be sold as she now lies in Bombay Harbour, with all her Masts, Tackle, Stores, &c., a list of which can be seen at the Auctioneer's office.

TEAK LOGS, PLANKS AND SLEEPERS, CEDAR BOARDS AND BATTENS, OAKSTAVES, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd February, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Tank Bunder, a quantity of Timber landed ex-Reaper and Bethsham, consisting of Teak Logs square, ranging from 10 to 48 feet in length and 10 to 24 inches square. Planks of various sizes, Scantling of lengths from 3 to 22 feet, Sleepers, Yellow Pine Deal, &c. &c.

N. B.—Catalogues with full specification of each lot are ready, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
SALE OF A STONE QUARRY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bombay, at 3 P. M., on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, a large and valuable Stone Quarry, situated at Persick, adjoining the G. I. P. Railway, not far from Tanna, and possessing easy water communication with Bombay.

N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.

For all further particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale and the tenure of the property, apply to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 36 feet chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—A few casks at a low price to close account.

TENTS.—A Subaltern's nearly new and a secondhand Bichoba.

CARRIAGE.—A light self-driving Park Phaeton.

RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.

HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.

Bombay, 16th February 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM CHARMAN, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers. Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.